

Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI.

BISMARCK, D. T., MONDAY, JANUARY 20. 1879.

NO. 34.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

NEWS GORBBLED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Reno Investigation.—Girard's testimony before the Reno court Saturday was more adverse to Reno than any yet given. It was substantially as predicted in the Bismarck dispatches.

Two runners from the hostile Sioux camp in the British possessions reached the Cheyenne agency Friday. They are Minneconjos, and say there are about 400 lodges of Minneconjos and Tansars that won't come into the agency and settle down.

Gen. Sherman, in an interview, rigorously upholds the action of the military at Camp Robinson in the late Cheyenne difficulty, and says the Indians were treated just as they deserved to be. They had no more regard for the lives of the soldiers than they did for dogs, and it was folly to try to exterminate their crime by soft words.

Gen. Sherman, in an interview with Lieut. Schuyler, of Gen. Crook's staff, consented to allow some Sioux scouts from his band to be enlisted to hunt the Cheyennes.

The Geneva award bill or substitute offered by Fryer, passed the House by 113 to 93. It delegates insurance premium claims to the third position, and deducts any sums paid back in diminution of said premiums, so that only actual losses shall be paid before the court.

A noticeable feature of the caucus of Democratic senators for the last few days, is the absence of southerners. The object of the caucus was to adopt a plan of action on Edmunds' resolution, and for an extra session. There was no decided action reached. Thurman said the Senate had virtually acknowledged the validity of the late constitutional amendments a dozen times, and that he would read the records when Edmunds' resolution came up.

Butler will oppose the motion that Potter will make in the House to-day for a authority to investigate the cypher dispatches on the ground that they were private telegrams.

Mrs. Emeline B. Wales and Mrs. Emily Young Williams, two Mormon ladies from Utah, are in Washington to petition Congress against the hardships which the decision of the supreme court will work upon the innocent and the women and children.

Hendricks is in Washington looking over the presidential question, and says he perceives the drift is towards Thurman, rather than himself. He is said to be endeavoring to reconcile the difference in financial policy between eastern and western Democrats, and he assures the eastern men that the west will meet them on an acceptable policy.

The principal clause in the new army bill as adopted by the committee, is that there shall be no promotion above the rank of captain, except in the engineer corps, and that no officer below the rank of Major shall be transferred to the retired list except he be unfit for service.

United States Marshal Turner, District Attorney Mayer, and Dimick, clerk of the United States court, have been arrested at Selma, Ala., on a writ of the State court, for refusing to produce before the latter, the ballot boxes, etc., being used as evidence in the United States district court. The district attorney has been released on habeas corpus, but Turner and Dimick are still in custody.

It is announced on good authority that *Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, are going to resume business.

Recent fires in New York has caused a panicky feeling among the weaker insurance companies.

Win. Leach, chief clerk of the Indian bureau, has been suspended for difference of opinion with Commissioner Hayt.

The Iron Trade Employers' Association of Liverpool, have notified their employ-

ees of a reduction of 7½ per cent. after January 1st.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS.

Why Are Not the Indian Goods Forwarded.

The solving of the Indian question appears no nearer a successful termination than ever. Abuses, the most glaring, creep on every day. Not the least among the many which have been discovered in this immediate neighborhood, is one which should call for summary action on the part of the Indian Bureau. On an examination of the freight houses at the Landing, any one may see tons upon tons of Indian goods, received at this point during last fall, destined for the up-river agencies, and comprising clothing, medical supplies, machinery, etc., etc., the requisitions for which, it is learned from some of the agents, were put in as far back as last April. Many of these goods the Indians are actually suffering for, especially the medicines and clothing; yet here they lay in the Bismarck freight houses and will lay until the opening of river navigation in the spring, or say for four months yet to come. The fearfully cold weather which has existed here must damage more or less the medical supplies, and certainly render some of them useless, incurring a heavy loss. As these are the articles which the government pays the highest prices for on contract, and which should be sent forward immediately, it is hard to say where the blame for this sorry state of affairs exists, but exist it does, most emphatically. The goods now here are destined eventually for the Lemhi, Crow, Blackfoot, Fort Belknap, Fort Berthold, and other agencies. It is also said that the freight houses at Sioux City contain large amounts of Indian goods, under the same circumstances. It has been stated that a large part of these goods were received during the month of December last, for shipment up the river, which the veriest idiot would know was frozen nearly solid weeks before. The railroad agent at Bismarck has stated that a few years ago goods arrived here the same way, and at his own expense he had the medicines stored in a frost-proof place, the bill, for which he settled out of his own pocket, and he yet awaits reimbursement therefor. With such an existing state of affairs it is hardly reasonable to suppose that his patriotism would induce him to protect the goods under similar circumstances afterwards, and events have proved that he didn't. Inspector Hammond would undoubtedly find a rich field for examination, were his footsteps to tend this way soon.

Gen. Sherman, in an interview with Lieut. Schuyler, of Gen. Crook's staff, consented to allow some Sioux scouts from his band to be enlisted to hunt the Cheyennes.

The Geneva award bill or substitute offered by Fryer, passed the House by 113 to 93. It delegates insurance premium claims to the third position, and deducts any sums paid back in diminution of said premiums, so that only actual losses shall be paid before the court.

A noticeable feature of the caucus of Democratic senators for the last few days, is the absence of southerners. The object of the caucus was to adopt a plan of action on Edmunds' resolution, and for an extra session. There was no decided action reached. Thurman said the Senate had virtually acknowledged the validity of the late constitutional amendments a dozen times, and that he would read the records when Edmunds' resolution came up.

OFFICIAL OPERATIONS.

The Court Martial Now at Fort Lincoln.

It is a hard matter to learn much of the internal workings of general courts martial as the military are usually very reticent in such matters. Still THE TRIBUNE has gleaned an item concerning the court now in session at Fort Lincoln.

It is well known that Col. French, of the Seventh Cavalry and Lieut. Bronson, of the Sixth Infantry, have been ordered before this court for trial. In the case of the former officer it is understood that the trial hangs fire owing to the absence of important witnesses for the defense, and it is hardly probable that the case can reach an early conclusion.

In the case of the latter officer, although not much is known at present, yet from certain rumors it is believed that serious objections are being raised by the defense against a speedy trial.

Prominent among the understood reasons is the absence of several very important witnesses, and the difficulty attendant upon their traveling at this season. At present writing the court is not in session owing to the sickness of one of its members.

Hazen's Position.

Gen. Hazen has written the following letter to one of the editors of the Deadwood Times:

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4, 1879.—MY DEAR MR. SCOTT: I have to thank you for your favor of the 27th ult., and the newspaper slip. As to the unfortunate Stanley business, none can regret it more than myself. But I am driven to require public scrutiny of his acts. Without provocation, either of rivalry or personal act, Gen. Stanley, for seven years inspired by some—to me unknown—motive, has sought to wrong me, and stain me as an officer and man, till now common decency requires that his conduct shall be examined. I have neither sought it nor wished it, but since he has courted it, and put me in a position that I must act, he must now abide the consequences of his own acts. Very truly, W. B. HAZEN.

Help Him Along.

(Morris Tribune.)

If some of our delinquent subscribers had paid, it was our intention to have bought an overcoat this winter, but as they did not come to time, we concluded to come down a peg and invest in a pair of gloves and overshoes; but as time passed, and none of the D. S. put in an appearance, we changed our mind, and made ourselves happy by imagining how we would look in "biled shirt" but this pretty bubble has also burst, and now we will be happy if we get sufficient stamps to purchase a spool of thread—we have the rag—to attach a much needed patch on that portion of our apparel which occupies the chair.

A GAY TIME WITH GOBLINS.

BISMARCK'S MEDIUM ROLLOCKING WITH THE SPIRITS.

Wonderful Revelations from Beyond the Grave—Gradual Development of Madame La Secher—The Story of a Put Up Job Authoritatively Denied—Public Seances Discontinued.

Since the earlier revelations by THE TRIBUNE of the remarkable spiritual manifestations under the auspices of Col. Sweet and Madame La Secher, some of the most respectable people of Bismarck have taken an interest in the seances, and as the medium develops under the Colonel's manipulations, the nature of her communications grows more and more startling. Col. Sweet is thoroughly in earnest in his work, and in order to bring himself physically more in rapport with the spirit land, has taken to low diet and perfect care of himself. Madame La Secher has apparently passed through the sphere of the evil spirits and has acquired a high social standing among the blessed, with whom she

and from whom she receives messages far more coherent and satisfactory than any that have ever characterized the ordinary circle.

At a recent sitting a prominent clergyman of Bismarck asked some questions concerning a matter of which no one but himself and his wife were cognizant, and when the medium related what he had done, the reverend gentleman was dumfounded, and his good wife almost faint. While in a clairvoyant state, the medium has imparted some extremely valuable information to several gentlemen, and at a seance last night she shocked two citizens by private communications which they

but which they say are startling in their fidelity to facts already in their possession.

It has been stated by some gossips that this whole spiritualistic racket is a set up job, born of a spirit of devilry and originated and carried out by the editor of THE TRIBUNE. A reporter for this paper interrogated Mr. Huntley on the subject, and catechized him severely, but Mr. Huntley denied all knowledge of the affair, and disclaimed any interest in it, further than the natural curiosity which every man has when confronted with the mysterious. He had attended a few of the sittings in his journalistic capacity, and not otherwise, and as concluded with the remark that when he had time to go fooling around with spirits, they would be of that character that exhilarate rather than depress, and of whose origin and genuineness the label would be sufficient guarantee.

The Colonel has erected

and expects that Madame will soon be able to materialize the friends who have employed her as a medium of communication with this world. Beyond the changing of the letters and the discoloration of the water spoken of in last week's issue, there have been no physical manifestations, but Madame has been rapidly developing up to the point when she will be able to produce in person those with whom she now converses.

Col. Sweet has concluded to discontinue the public seances for a while, and confine his efforts to private seances, or "developing circles," as they are called, until he can present Madame in a less nervous state, and insure the success of all her undertakings.

Two New Steamers.

From John A. McLean THE TRIBUNE learns the following facts concerning the two new boats which have been built for the Coulson line: The length of the hull is 250 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth of hull 4½ feet. Two high pressure engines, 18 inch diameter, 7 feet stroke; four boilers, 42 inches in diameter, 25 feet long; size of wheel, 19 feet diameter, 36 foot buckets. The cabin main hall, 144 feet long and 14 feet wide; will have ten state rooms in the ladies' cabin, 7½x8 feet, furnished with beds, and sixteen state rooms in the gentlemen's cabin—making in all twenty-six state rooms for passengers, with a Texas above the cabin sufficiently large enough to accommodate the boat's crew. All state-rooms will be fitted with women very spring mattresses and the best of bedding. All cabin furniture will be walnut, and the very best manufactured. Each cabin will be provided with a piano, and no effort will be spared to make them comfortable for the traveler. They will be named respectively the "Montana" and the "Dakota," and the former will be under the command of Capt. Nick Buesen.

Rollingpin's Racket.

(St. Louis Times.)

Commodore Rollingpin's Illustrated Humorous Almanac for 1879 is just out and is better than any of its predecessors—chuck full of wit, humor, wisdom and mirthful illustrations. The calendars and astronomical calculations are carefully prepared and adapted to all parts of the country. Among the good things in the miscellany are "The Man who Yelled 'Centuria,'" "The Old Settler—a Christmas Story," "The Wabash Ranger," "He wanted to be Counted In," "Commodore Rollingpin's Lecture," etc., etc. Rollingpin's Nineteenth Century, etc., etc. Rollingpin is one of the brightest, freshest humorists in the country, and his almanacs

are sold, bought and eagerly read everywhere. His humor is always original and kindly—free from all coarseness and venom and productive only of laughter and good feeling. He has summoned to his assistance in the work just issued our most original and versatile caricaturist, Jump, whose artistic sketches contribute largely to the value of the almanac.

OYSTER SUPPER

To be Given by the Ladies of the Episcopal Society.

The ladies of the Episcopal Society are preparing to entertain their friends on Wednesday evening of this week, Dec. 23, at the vacant store room in Raymond's brick block, next door to the post office, where they will serve oysters, in every style, cold turkey, ham, pork and beans a la Boston style, pastry of every description, with tea and coffee for the Gods. Everything at reasonable prices and served with neatness and dispatch. Many of our best people are interested in the efforts of these ladies to sustain the Episcopal service in Bismarck. The public are cordially invited to assist in making this season of refreshment for the inner man a success. The room is the best in the city for the purpose and has been secured through the kindness of Mr. Raymond. It will be an excellent opportunity for business men to get their meals and for families to enjoy a season of recreation. It is to be hoped they will have a happy time.

Love's Triumph.

(Fort Dodge Gazette.)

A marriage which took place in Pocahontas county lately amid surroundings that might be expected to dampen even the ardor of young love has just been reported to us. The swain, a stout young farmer of Pocahontas county, after the usual course of smooth speaking, had prevailed upon the maiden freckled to name the day. She fixed an early one, and he obtained a license in Pocahontas county. The girl lived just over the line in Calhoun county. The evening set for the marriage was a rainy and dismal one, but the minister arrived at the bride's house to perform the ceremony. All the preparations were made, when preliminary to the ceremony the minister asked to see the license. When it was shown there was shown there was trouble, the minister refusing to proceed unless they went over into Pocahontas county. The house was only a few rods from the line, but it was dark as Egypt and raining by the bucketful without. However, everybody was anxious, and nobody afraid, and out they went. The pigpen was over the line, and toward it the party steered. The minister mounted the fence to get out of the mud, and wound his legs among the boards to brace himself up, the couple grabbed hands, and while the bride's brother held a lantern to illuminate the job, the ceremony was performed.

Made a Difference.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Saturday forenoon a young man of about twenty, nearly enveloped in a linen duster, was wandering through the Detroit City Hall with his Mary Ann, and he was several times overheard to say: "Mary, I'd die for you—would for a fact."

After seeing the various rooms, he left her on the steps while he hunted around for a place to buy soda-water. In crossing the street he was run into by a velocipede, and he got up yelling like an Indian. The officer on duty at the hall ran down and asked him if he was hurt.

"Hurt! I'm all mashed to kindlings!" was the reply.

"But I heard you say you were willing to die for the girl in the gray dress up there."

"I don't keer a penny for what ye heard!" exclaimed the young man, as he danced around on one leg. "I want you to understand that there's just as much difference 'twixt dying for a gal you love and collidin' with a two-wheeled velky as there is 'twixt a three-cent mouth organ and a brass band of angels! I want to begin a lawsuit right off!"

The Army Bill.

In a letter to a friend Ben Butler thus discusses the measure for the reorganization of the army:

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.—DEAR SIR: I am so pressed for time that I can say but a word about the army reorganization. In the first place, it is a bill to abolish the constitutional office of secretary of war. Second, it is a bill to make the general-in-chief the despot of the army. Third, it is a bill to enable the Providence tool company to sell the large number of muskets which they have on hand to the United States government. Fourth, it is to turn over the army of the militia of the United States to private contractors without any uniformity of guns, equipments, or ammunition, leaving that to be settled by the caprice or fancy of each State. I do not go into other demerits of the bill, because I have already stated enough to insure my hearty opposition in congress and out.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

On With the Road.

(Farago Republican.)

Three hundred thousand ties have been contracted for and are now being delivered along the Northern Pacific track on the Minnesota division to be used in the construction of the new one hundred miles extension west of the Missouri river this year. It is expected that they will commence being shipped forward early in February, the railroad authorities intending to have the whole across the Missouri river before the ice breaks up in the spring.

THE LAW-MAKERS IN LEAGUE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 13TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Mr. George H. Walsh Elected President of the Council and Mr. Jackson Speaker of the House—Brief Histories of the Two Gentlemen—Routine Business.

GETTING TO BUSINESS.

At noon of the 14th the lawmakers of the Territory assembled at Yankton and perfected their organization. Beyond this and receiving the governor's message no business was transacted, but the wheels of legislation were properly greased for coming forty days and forty nights of pilgrimage among the wilderness of statutory provision.

THE COUNCIL

was called to order by Mr. J. R. Hanson, secretary of last council, and the following named gentlemen answered the roll call:

First District, Ira Ellis, Silas Rohr. Second district, Nelson Miner; third district, Newton Edmunds, H. B. Wynn; fourth district, M. H. Day; fifth district, Wm. M. Cuppett, C. B. Valentine; sixth district, R. F. Pettigrew; seventh district, S. G. Roberts; eighth district, G. H. Walsh; ninth district, B. Macnider; thirteenth district, W. L. Kaykendall.

Mr. Edmunds was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Cuppett temporary secretary. After a brief address by Mr. Edmunds, the motion of Mr. Roberts, that the body organize permanently was carried, and after the meeting had been sworn in by Justice Shannon, Mr. Geo. H. Walsh was

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The following named gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices mentioned:

Chief clerk, O. A. Hubbard, of Lincoln county; enrolling and engrossing clerk, A. W. Heil, of Union county; sergeant at arms and door keeper, Jacob Brauch, of Yankton county; messenger, M. C. Lyons, of Minnehaha county; watchman, Thomas B. Buchanan, of Turner county; chaplain, Rev. J. A. Potter of Yankton county.

After some discussions, an assistant clerk for each branch of the Legislature was provided for at a salary of four dollars per day.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. T. A. Kingsberry, clerk of the last House, called the House to order, and the following named gentlemen answered to their names:

Messrs. Brown, Burbank, Cross, Flick, Fockler, Gamble, Gray, Gunderson, Helvig, Hoyet, Hostboe, Johnson, Langness, Mausex, Peterson, Shely, Simonson, Stevens, Stewart, Trystad, Walton, Webber, Weeks, Whitfield. The only absentee was Mr. Hoyt, of Union county. After the administration of the oath, and a prayer by the Rev. J. P. Coffman, the House proceeded to effect permanent organization, electing Mr. Jackson, of Minnehaha county, speaker, and Mr. T. A. Kingsberry clerk. Mr. Coffman was elected chaplain, and the clerical force chosen. Some little routine business was transacted, and after the reading of the Governor's message, both adjourned.

The *Press and Dakotian* gives the following facts concerning the gentlemen elected to preside:

MR. WALSH.

Hon. Geo. H. Walsh, on whom has been conferred the honorable position of president of the council, hails from Grand Forks county, on the Red River of the North. Mr. Walsh has been identified with the interests of Northern Dakota for several years, first as a journalist, in which avocation he was a pioneer of that section, and subsequently as a lawyer. His endorsement by the council is an appropriate second to the almost unanimous vote which was accorded him by the people of his county on the occasion of his election to represent them. He is a gentleman of liberal views, an earnest friend of the territory, and abundantly competent to discharge the important duties of presiding officer of the council.

MR. JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson, the speaker of the house, is a resident of Valley Springs, in Minnehaha county and has been a permanent inhabitant of Dakota for two years. He is engaged in the lumber business at Valley Springs and, we are happy to state, is doing well in a business way. He came to Dakota from New York, where he was a neighbor and intimate acquaintance of Vice President Wheeler. Mr. Jackson is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, with a sufficient sprinkling of gray in his beard to indicate that he is on the down hill side of life. He is a good parliamentarian and presides with dignity over the house proceedings. His election to this important position gives unbounded satisfaction, and he will without doubt fulfill the most ardent hopes of all his friends.

Un-Sexing Themselves.

Two women in black, their faces shrouded in thick veils, visit a Carson (Nev.) faro-bank and play till early in the morning, limiting their bets to \$1 a card. They never speak, and utterly disregard the surrounding profanity and vulgarity which they can not choose but hear.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Joseph Dowd, was hanged at St. Andrews, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, Jan. 14, for the murder of Thomas Edward Ward, at New River, last September.

Charles Etheridge, the St. Paul absconding defaulter, has been found and has made restitution of \$25,000 in cash, and \$5,000, in property. He relented and made restitution under the influence of his wife.

Eight stills have been seized in Stanley county, North Carolina, and eight distillers arrested. One of the raiding party was shot. Seizures were made at Bennettsville and Walhalla, South Carolina, but the property taken at the latter place was recaptured by a band of Georgians.

The Bismarck Tribune gives an account of a murder at that place, on New Year's eve. James Brooks was the victim and the murderer was Corporal Boland. The murder took place at a ball or orgy given at a house of ill-fame, and was the result of an old grudge. A first fight was begun, during which Boland drew a pistol and shot Brooks in the head, killing him instantly. Boland is in jail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Joseph Wenett, aged 105 years, died at the St. Paul City hospital a few days since. Subscriptions to the four per cent. Jan. 11th amounted to \$2,626,450, as stated in a Washington dispatch.

Another congressman is dead. Representative Schleicher died about 11 o'clock on the night of Jan. 10th.

A change is soon to be made in the offices of the United States collector and Marshall of New Orleans.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, was inaugurated, Jan. 13th, with imposing ceremonies. Over 5,000 people were present.

Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-secretary of the interior is dangerously ill at his residence in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Thomas L. Nelson as United States Judge of the district of Massachusetts.

The President has nominated, Nelson C. Sherman postmaster at Cleveland, his term of postmaster there having expired.

Senator Thurman has sent a third communication to the Blaine Teller committee, calling their attention to points to be examined.

The Potter committee have resolved to investigate the clover telegrams, and ask the House to grant additional appropriations for that purpose.

A court martial has been appointed for the trial of Lieutenant Commander Kells, who sent an extraordinary letter to Senator Kellogg, during the time of the Yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans.

A New York telegram of Jan. 9, says, at 12 o'clock at night Madona Anderson had completed her 3,320th pedestrian quarter mile in the same number of consecutive quarter hours.

Action in honor of the memory of the late Caleb Cushing was taken Jan. 10th, by the bar of the United States Supreme court at Washington. Secretary Evans presided.

The Nevada legislature have elected John P. Jones, United States Senator by the following vote: Senate, Jones, R. republican, 19; Willhouse, Democrat, 6. Assembly, Jones 11, Hillhouse, 6.

Miss Fanny Davenport, the actress denies that she is married, as recently stated by the Associated Press, and that she does not even know the gentleman whose name has been associated with her.

Deitrich's jewelry store at Indianapolis was robbed on the afternoon of Jan. 14th, of 24 gold watches valued at \$1,500. Two of the robbers engaged the proprietor in conversation, while a third stole the watches.

A New York telegram of Jan. 11th, says, Thomas Lord, the millionaire, whose marriage with Mrs. Hicks a year ago created such a sensation, is reported at the point of death. He is about 55 years of age.

The Postmaster General has written a letter to Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, commending him and his subordinates for their prompt, energetic and intelligent action when the Postoffice building was totally destroyed by fire.

At a caucus of the Republican Senators at Washington, Jan. 11th, a committee was appointed to report to a future caucus the success of resumption of specie payments. In remarks made resumption in its bearings on the public welfare generally was glorified. The Senate finance committee is considering the tobacco tax in secret session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The yellow fever has reappeared at Rio Janeiro.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Jacksonville, Fla., on the night of Jan. 12. It lasted thirty seconds.

Business failures for large amounts are reported in New York, Boston, Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, Mich.

The breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river is doing a good deal of damage at Cincinnati and other points.

A London telegram of Jan. 12, says, the Weardale iron and coal company have discharged 1,500 men, because of depression in trade.

Cornelius Van Horn & Co. of New York city, dealers in carriage hardware, have failed with liabilities amounting to over \$100,000.

A London dispatch of Jan. 13, says the steamer Averill at West Hartlepool from Boston reported terrific gales and the loss of most her live stock.

A Boston telegram of Jan. 13, says it is feared the steamer Homer is lost. She has not been heard from since leaving Boston, Dec. 17th for Liverpool.

The miners of Ray's coal works at Painesville, O., have struck for higher wages. Their place is to be supplied by new hands, and trouble is anticipated.

J. D. Emmerson, of Lockport, N. Y., has leased the Gate City flouring mills at Winona, Minn., which have been closed for several years. They will be run to their full capacity.

2 At Albany, New York, Jan. 13th, the thermometer marked six degrees below zero. At that date the thermometer in St. Paul, and at other points in Minnesota showed several degrees above zero.

An unusually destructive fire occurred in New York city, Jan. 14. A number of stores filled with valuable goods (one contained \$260,000) were burned, and several firemen were killed and wounded.

A Galveston telegram of Jan. 11th, says the bark C. W. Cochran, laden with 3,000 bales of cotton, took fire on the 11th inst., was scuttled and sunk in twenty feet of water. The cotton will be partly saved.

The Library of Birmingham and Midland Institute at Birmingham, Eng., contains 80,000 volumes has been destroyed by fire. It contained the most complete Shakespearean collection in the world, numbering 80,000 volumes. Comparatively few books were saved.

A Cincinnati Gazette special says Levi Crall & Sons' storehouse at Franklin, Ohio containing 100,000 feet of lumber, Vails livery stable, with four horses, several wagons and buggies, and Vail's dwelling adjoining, burned Jan. 12. Loss estimated at \$6,000; insurance, \$2,600.

The 13th legislative territorial assembly of Dakota Territory convened and organized, Jan. 14. Gov. Harwood's message says that Territory has been wonderfully prosperous the past two years, states the indebtedness of the Territory at \$17,000, and asks for a law authorizing an immigration board.

Great indignation is reported in Winona among the citizens over the passage by the State Senate of a bill to amend the charter of Winona and repeal its provision restricting the sale of liquor. A special meeting of the council has been called to take measures to prevent the bill becoming a law.

Another Indian outbreak is on the threshold. The hostile Cheyennes, imprisoned at Fort Robinson, have determined to die rather than go back to their reservation. Considerable excitement is consequently prevailing. Several Indians have escaped, and all are sullen, turbulent and defiant.

A St. Petersburg telegram of Jan. 9, says the plague has reached the government of Erratofin at Naratzin. One hundred and seventy-three deaths have occurred. The mortality is estimated at 10 per cent. of the population. St. Petersburg newspapers propose that nurses and attendants of the Red Cross society should volunteer for Astrachan.

The Senate confirmed L. Bradford Prince, New York, chief justice of the United States Supreme court. Territory of New Mexico. Commissioner Southern claims commission: Jas. B. Howell, Iowa; Orange Paris, New York; Asia A. Addis, Vermont; Postmaster: B. W. Fisher, Bucyrus, O.; Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland, O.; D. A. Millington, Winfield, Kan.

The London Times in a leading editorial says: We have every reason to believe Yakob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless these are such as he can honorably accept. A dispatch from Lahore states that there are strong rumors that Yakob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

A San Francisco telegram of January 14th, says the Giant powder works of Bandman, Nelson & Co., situated about half a mile southwest of Golden Gate park, blew up that afternoon. Four white men and an unknown number of Chinamen were killed, the works completely destroyed, and many buildings in the neighborhood, occupied by employees, including the superintendent's residence, were wrecked. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerine house. Damages \$0,000.

At the cabinet meeting Jan. 14. Secretary Sherman called attention to financial matters and especially the success attending the resumption of specie payments. He read letters from the assistant treasurer, stating more gold was coming in than going out and showing the preference by the people for greenbacks. The President announced the resignation of Judge Olin. A nomination for his successor was discussed but no result reached.

The committee appointed by the woman suffrage convention held in Washington, last week, consisting of Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Williams, the two latter of Utah, called on the President, Jan. 13th and presented a memorial and other papers in relation to female suffrage, and charging that the President had ignored the women of the country in his annual message. They also called the attention of the President to the recent decision of the supreme court in relation to the polygamous act of 1862, and said it would make thousands of women outcasts and their children illegitimate. The President said he was deeply impressed by what had been said and requested that Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wells make out statements in writing and submit them to him. He wanted all the information on the subject he could procure. They promised to do this and the President asked them how he could serve them. The reply was by vetoing any bill to enforce the act of 1862. In answer to the memorial and remarks made in relation to female suffrage the President said: "You say I have ignored the women of the country in my annual message. I will carefully consider what you have said and the papers you have presented to me, and in my next message I will recommend according to the dictates of my conscience and the best light I have."

Dr. Brown Sequard, in a letter to the French Biological Society, states that milk moderately warmed, if injected slowly into a human artery, will revive a dying patient quite as much as injections of blood. He cites a number of cases in which he has successfully tried the experiment.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 9.—A large number of resolutions were presented, and many bills granting arrears of pensions. Senator Bayard moved a recess till Monday. Rejected, yeas 11, nays 24. Senator Beck made a speech of considerable length, criticizing sharply the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury to his resolution of the 7th. Senator Windom reported back with amendments the Indian appropriation bill. After some other business the Senate proceeded in a body to the House to attend the funeral of Representative Hartridge of Georgia, and on returning to their chamber adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 9th.—No business was transacted. The time was given to the funeral of the late Julian Hartridge whose desk was draped, and upon it a handsome basket of flowers. Senators entered, preceded by the Vice President and secretary of the Senate, and took seats in the body of the hall. The supreme court next entered, the judges clad in their robes of office, and took the seats provided for them in front of the speaker's desk to the left. The President and cabinet were next ushered in, taking seats to the right of the speaker's desk. The committee of arrangements proceeded slowly down the main aisle, all present standing. The body of the late Representative Hartridge, in a handsome casket, adorned with wreaths and crosses of flowers, was then borne to the catafalque in front of the speaker's desk. After religious services the lid of the coffin was removed, and members approached and took a last glance of their colleague. The casket was then borne out of the hall, followed by the President and cabinet, the supreme court, the Senate and Georgia delegation. The Speaker accompanied the funeral cortege to the depot, and on his return the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 10.—A bill was introduced to provide for an additional bounty to soldiers of the rebellion. The petition of Dr. Mary E. Walker, was received and referred. A bill for admitting Dakota as a State was introduced and referred. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, discussed, amended and passed. The following amendments were agreed to, increasing the number of privates for Indian police from 400 to 800, and the number of officers from 50 to 100, and appropriating for that service from \$30,600 to \$60,000.

HOUSE, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hatcher introduced a bill to declare forfeited lands granted Missouri to aid in the construction of the Iron Mountain railroad. The committee on war claims reported back the bill in regard to payments made by Missouri to the militia of that State for service performed in suppressing the rebellion. The committee on private land claims reported a bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines. The bill making an appropriation for William and Mary College, of Virginia, was taken up, and led to a spirited debate. It was opposed on the ground that it was an entering wedge to the payment of rebel war claims. The bill was defeated, yeas 87, nays 127.

HOUSE, Jan. 11.—After the reading of the journal in the House the death of Representative Schleicher was announced, and Messrs. Geddings, Shelley, McKenzie, Mueller, Loring, Brentano and Townsend appointed a committee to accompany the remains to San Antonio. The House then adjourned as a further mark of respect.

SENATE, Jan. 13th.—Mr. McMullan introduced a bill to return to the public domain the Fort Ripley reservation in Minnesota. The Senate then attended the funeral of Representative Schleicher in the hall of the House.

HOUSE, Jan. 13.—The House did no business except to take part in the funeral of Representative Schleicher, and appropriate the remainder of his salary to the use of his family.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—A resolution of enquiry was submitted as to what railroad company was building a road across the public domain in Arizona. A resolution touching the interests of agriculture was called up. A substitute for the House bill, dividing the western district of Missouri into two judicial districts was passed. A bill was introduced by Senator Matthews to refund to Warren & McLean, publishers of the Cincinnati Enquirer certain internal revenue taxes alleged to have been erroneously assessed and collected. The consideration of the patent laws was resumed.

HOUSE, Jan. 14.—The bill for payment of pensions to survivors of the Mexican war was considered. An appropriation for the payment of the salary of the late Representative Williams to his widow was ordered. The general subject of pensions to various classes was considered. Appointments to fill vacancies in the civil service were announced. The payment of the salary of the late Representative Hartridge, to his widow, was ordered.

INQUIRY IN DEFENSE OF THE GAL-LANT DEAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—In the Reno inquiry today, Lieut. George D. Wallace, Seventh cavalry, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., was called to the witness stand. He testified he was in the company of Maj. Reno on the 25th of June, 1876; that Custer ordered Reno to charge upon the Indians; that he heard no order to that effect given by Reno to his troop, except when the retreat was made after the fresh engagement.

In the opinion of the witness it was absolutely necessary for Reno to change his position from the skirmish line, as a matter of safety for his troops, for the Indians had so worked in to their rear that they were almost completely surrounded. The only advantageous point where a stand could be made was on the crest of the hill across the Little Big Horn river, where Reno eventually took up his position.

The witness states that he heard Custer tell Reno to charge the Indians and "we will support you." In his opinion, as a soldier, Reno did the most advisable thing he could when he changed his position. He said, made an attempt to move out where it was supposed Custer was, but not being able to keep the wounded up by the column, it became necessary to fall back to the original position on the hill and there remain. When they went into the fight Reno's men were worn out and the animals fatigued, having made forced marches and both going without regular food nearly a day.

When asked if he saw anything during that engagement to reflect upon the military character of Major Reno the witness replied that he had told what he knew about it.

During the examination to-day, the question was raised by Reno whether the inquiry should cover anything more than the movements of his command, and the court decided that everything connected with that battle from the 25th to the 26th of June, should be taken into consideration.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—It is claimed by the friends of Major Reno that yesterday's evidence before the court of inquiry was important in that it shows that Major Reno could not have heard the noise of the skirmishing from the position which he occupied, when, as it will be attempted to prove by subsequent witnesses, he should have taken the fight.

mand, on the 25th of June, at Little Big Horn, consisted of twelve companies of the Seventh regiment, and were so disposed as to march down the right bank of the river. At about noon Col. Benteen had four companies, Major Reno three and Gen. Custer the rest. After the division of forces, Major Reno crossed to the left bank and the two columns, Reno's and Custer's, moved down a tributary to the Little Big Horn, about twelve miles, on opposite banks. Then Reno recrossed and they proceeded together. Witness was riding with Reno's command. The orders given Reno were that the Indians were about two and a half miles ahead, that he should ride forward briskly and charge them as soon as he met them. Again crossing at a deep ford they galloped forward with this command of about 140 men, who had been marching three days and all the night preceding. They were exhausted and breathless.

Witness gave an account of the Indian village as being about three miles long and of a width varying from 100 yards to half a mile. He recounted the maneuvers of the savages. As the troops approached they did not mass, but skulked about in all directions. Reno halted 150 yards from the stream, near a quick bend in the river. The Indian village was beyond the bend, but on the same side of the river. They dismounted and advanced, when skirmishing immediately began. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock, and some 300 Indians were in sight. They seemed perfectly informed as to the movements of troops for days preceding this. The engagement began, and Reno, after dismounting, went back to see to the horses. After that witness did not hear of him again until they began to retreat from the village. All ammunition was gone from their saddles before the retreat was commenced. Retreat was ordered because they were in danger of being surrounded on all sides by Indians without natural defenses. He did not see Reno until after he crossed the creek on the retreat. He last saw Custer after he gave the order to move.

The court decided to take all the testimony relative to the engagement that was offered. Adjourned.

THE CAPTIVE CHEYENNES ON THE WAR PATH.

PORT ROBINSON, Wis. (via Cheyenne, Wyo.) Jan. 10. A. M.—The hostile Cheyennes imprisoned here since October having been informed by the commanding officer a few days ago that they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian Territory, determined to die rather than consent to such a movement. Since the information was imparted to them they have become very sullen, and have repeatedly expressed a determination to die before consenting to such a movement. They have become very stubborn for the past few days and, fearing an attempt to escape, the post commander has placed a strong guard over the prison room. Last night, about 11 o'clock, while nearly every one was in bed except the ever watchful guard, the savages jumped through the windows of the prison room and made for the cold prairie, which is thickly coated with frozen snow, firing on the guard from revolvers they had concealed since their capture, and dangerously wounding four of the guards, of whom one has died and another is not expected to survive the day. The main guard rushed out of the guard house upon hearing the firing, and upon ascertaining the fleeing hostiles running for the bluffs, immediately followed, opening fire and shot and killed over forty savages. Over one hundred and sixty of cavalry, mounted and dismounted, are still in pursuit of the fleeing savages. The sharp bang of the carbine in the hands of our men can be heard from the hills, three miles distant, where the savages have evidently made for. It is thought not one of them will escape.

AT SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS. CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The only advices received by Gen. Sheridan from Fort Robinson are dated previous to the outbreak of last night. They indicate that the military have been waiting to execute the orders of the Indian bureau that the fugitive Indians there be taken back to the Indian Territory until proper clothing was provided for them, they being at present almost naked and suffering intensely even in their sheltered quarters. Clothes had been promised, but were not expected for two weeks.

FORT SILL INDIANS DISCONTENTED. CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Advices from Fort Sill state that the Indians there have been greatly discontented for two months, and that recently 2,000 of them had started southward and were soon heard from as deprecatating upon the ranchmen. Their excuse was that they had been starved at the agency and propose to steal such cattle as they needed for sustenance. The military are sent after them and they were overtaken on the boundary between the Indian Territory and Texas. Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed permission to issue beef to them till further instructions. These Indians are mainly the dangerous Comanches, Apaches and Kiowas.

CHIEFS RECAPTURED. CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to army headquarters here to-night from Capt. Wessels, commandant at Fort Robinson, states that thirty-five of the Cheyennes have been recaptured, including the three head chiefs, Wild Hog, Crow and Left Hand, and thirty killed. More are expected to be taken to-night, as the trail is good and five companies are out.

THE LATEST. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 10.—9:30 P. M.—The troops are still in pursuit of the escaped Indians. Thirty-seven, nearly all of whom are squaws and children, have either surrendered or been captured and are under guard here. Thirty-four are still out, including about fifteen warriors, among whom is chief Dull Knife, erroneously reported dead last night. Wild Hog, Old Crow and Left Hand, head men, are among the recaptured. The dead bodies of Indians brought into the post for burial number twenty warriors eight squaws and two children. Five soldiers were wounded, two of them, privates, have died, others not dangerously injured. Private Ferguson, who was stabbed by Wild Hog, will recover.

The Outbreak Foreshadowed.

[Fort Robinson Special.] Since the government decided that the Cheyenne savages were here under a strong guard should be sent to Leavenworth for the identification and punishment of such as were proved to have committed depredations during their recent murderous march from the south, and that the remainder should be conveyed back to their reservation, Capt. Wessels, post commander, has thought it best to keep the savages ignorant of the fact, fearing that they would commit suicide rather than go south to the country which starvation forced them to leave. However, on yesterday Wessels, accompanied by an interpreter, a half-breed, entered the renegades' prison-room and informed them that the great father had decided that they should return to the agency in Indian Territory. Had a bombshell burst among them it could not have caused more alarm than this information. Groans almost heartrending came from a group of warriors standing near and not a word was spoken for nearly five minutes until

DULL KNIFE, a savage chief, in a loud and threatening voice said: "Neither my people nor myself will return south. We now stand on soil that by right belongs to us. We cannot live in Indian Territory. We want to go to Red Cloud's or Spotted Tail's people and live in peace with the whites." Wessels tried to show them that he was only acting under orders from higher authority. This they would not listen to, but in deep and angry tones said they would

method of dividing Gen. Custer's forces. He said, Gen. Reno's forces, when they came upon the scene, were exhausted with swift marching, and when they met the Indians, were overwhelmed for the time and compelled to retreat.

Lieut. Wallace testified that Custer's command, by being shot than go south. All day yesterday and to-day they have been very reckless. Hearing an attempt to escape a double guard has been placed over them. Only one was permitted to leave the prison-room at a time.

A SOLDIER'S NARROW ESCAPE. At noon yesterday two savages were going out of the prison door, regardless of the order. The sentinel stopped one, and as best he could, by signs, and etc., signified to him that he could not leave the prison until the return of the other. The savage became infuriated and immediately drew a large hunting knife from beneath his blanket, sprang at the sentinel, and, had it not been for the timely interference of the interpreter, who witnessed the scene, catching the savage's upraised arm, the blow descended on the unsuspecting soldier, the savage doubtless would have buried his formidable looking weapon in the soldier's heart, who would have answered his next revolve in the happy hunting-grounds. They sit in groups all day

TALKING IN WHISPERS. and suspicious of every one who enters. Last night they regaled themselves in fur fashion, put on their leggings, and are evidently determined on taking advantage of any lack of vigilance on the part of the military. From Sidney and Larame teams have arrived here for their transportation to the railroad, which will take place at the earliest opportunity, but the prevalent impression here is that the savages will resist, and the movement will not be accomplished without loss of life, for though the savages are not in possession of the arms, yet, all have hunting knives. With such weapons in a close room they are capable of making

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE. unless, indeed, the troops open fire, thereby causing an indiscriminate slaughter. Of course, would not for a moment be tolerated by the military authorities, owing to the howl of execration, which would be raised by the Indian-loving broadbrims.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE MACK MURDER CASE. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—In the supreme court today in the Mack murder case a writ of error and stay of proceedings was granted by Chief Justice Ryan, in a pre-emptory order issued to retain Mrs. Mack in the Rock county jail. The application was argued by John Winans and Ogden H. Fethers, both of Janesville, and by Attorney General Wilson for the State. Argument for new trial is set to come before the supreme court the first Monday in March.

LIFE AND DEATH. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—A horrible murder was committed in Belle Bend of the Cumberland river, twelve miles from Nashville, last night. The deed was not discovered until 3 o'clock this morning, when the corpses of John Whittemeyer and wife were found side by side in bed. They had been terribly beaten and disfigured with billets of wood. Between the two dead bodies were found an infant and a child two years old, who were cowering and playing, witness of their tragic surroundings. Knox Martin, colored, is suspected of the murder. He had a misunderstanding with Whittemeyer about the pay for a day's work. He is still at large.

THE NEW YORK BLAZE. New York, Jan. 15.—The Brooks building at Broadway and Grand streets, completely burned last night, was insured for \$153,000, distributed among twenty companies, Edwin Bates & Co., who occupied a part, have a total insurance of \$188,000 in nineteen companies. Nonmeyer, Kraus, Lover & Co. have a total insurance of \$436,000, spread over seventy-three companies. Howard, Sanger & Co. have an insurance of \$818,000, and in that amount ninety-five companies have an interest. Curious crowds haunt the neighborhood of the great fire at Broadway and Grand streets last night, but all are kept without the fire lines established by the police. The Broadway wall of the building is standing, and so is the westerly end of the wall on Grand street. If the walls do not fall of their own weight it will be necessary to pull them down. The total loss by the fire is estimated to-day at \$1,250,000.

"He Playing She" at College.

The night of the performance is always one of excitement to the "young women." The nimble fingers of a dressing maid are needed. "Tom, lace my corsets; don't pull 'em too tight!" "Bill, hook the back of my dress!" and the like orders would sound strangely to the uninitiated ears. "Confound that pin!" "Hang that string!" "I've forgotten whether this is the front or the back of this blank thing," and "Which is the top and the bottom of these corsets?" are no unrequited sentences. But habit and care conquer, and with skirts gathered about his limbs he rushes across the college-yard to the society rooms, the passing proctor barely turning, fully understanding that "she" is a "he." It is not until the dressing-room is reached that the handsome wig is put on, the rouge and lily-white and the line for the under eyelid, and all the little arts which unite in making the face fair and interesting. A good make-up is sure of a good reception, and the words "You look stunning!" will give a fellow more encouragement before his entrance than can be described. The eager plaudits of a college audience, no one who received it can forget. Besides the smell of the foot-lights, there is the aroma of plaster good-fellowship in the reception. Then, the actor's audience is above the average intelligence, and catches every point, seconds every witticism, and applauds every good bit of acting. And after the play, when "Company! company! company!" brings the actors and actresses with a scurry to the front, it is no wonder that they who successfully stimulated gentler characters than their own, should feel a particular pride. It is worth while to hurry to one's room, doff the skirts, corsets and et-ceteras, and don the male attire, and with pipe, cigar or cigarette in mouth, to return to the assemblage and meet the audience. The graduates and older classmen pay the highest compliment possible in not recognizing the actress in the nonchalant young man, the professors smile and nod benignly, and your own classmates say, "Jolly, old fellow—tip-top!"—"You've done yourself credit!"—"Pretty as a picture!"—"You never did better in your life, Buster!"

A four-year old daughter of Wm. Blowers, of Waseca, Minn., was burned to death, Jan. 14th by her clothes taking fire.

Good-Night.

FROM THE GERMAN OF THEODORE KORNER.

Good-night!
Now the weary rest by right,
And the busy fingers bending
Over work that seems unending,
Till no more till morning light—
Good night!

Go to rest!
Close the eyes with slumber prest;
In the streets the silence growing
Wakes but to the watch-horn blowing.
Night makes only one request—
Go to rest!

Slumber sweet!
Blessed dreams each dreamer greet,
He whom love has kept from sleeping
In sweet dreams how o'er him creeping
May his love's beloved meet—
Slumber sweet!

Good night!
Slumber till the morning light,
Slumber till the new-morrow
Comes and brings its own new sorrow
We are in the Father's sight—
Good night!

UPPER TENDON OF COLOR.

White Coachmen and Servants, Houses, Lands, Bonds, Cash.

From the N. Y. World.

Standing in West Bleeker street on a Sunday morning or afternoon after service in the churches at the corner of Bleeker and Tenth streets and in Sullivan street one gets some notion of the wealth and taste of a part of the population of this city whose negro blood has not been an insurmountable barrier to success in life. Indeed there are plenty of wealthy colored people in New York, and many are educated and cultivated quite up to the standards usually thought of in connection with the white races and the society of white people. There is no one of the race living in this city who has more material wealth than Edward Hesdra, of No. 102 West Third street. He is a native of Virginia, and was a cabinet-maker in the Bowers. He retired a few years ago, having amassed a handsome fortune, which he has since greatly increased by fortunate investments in real estate. The house in which he lives is owned by him and he owns ten tenement houses in the block bounded by Sullivan, Bleeker, Macdougall and Third streets. He has also a large and valuable property in Nyack, where his summer residence is, and several houses and a piece of farming land in Flemington, N. J. from which he derives a large income. His wife is a native of Rockland county, and both give liberally of their means toward all schemes tending to improve the condition of their race. They are about sixty years of age and have no children. Mr. Hesdra is said to be worth \$250,000.

Joseph Teneyck is another wealthy man of this blood. He lives on Greene street, and is a member of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, to which a short time ago he gave \$1,000. His wealth is estimated at about \$80,000.

John Van Dyke inherited property from his father, Peter Van Dyke, who died three years ago. Peter had been a caterer all his life, his place of business being in Wooster street, near Spring. He was a quiet and upright man, and commanded the respect of all his neighbors. John Van Dyke owns real estate on Fourteenth street and on Wooster street, but the great part of his fortune is in money and stocks and bonds which pay good dividends. He is a man of much intelligence and business tact, and could probably draw a check for \$100,000.

Philip A. White, the wholesale and retail druggist at the corner of Fraahtort and Cliff streets, recently purchased the valuable property in which his store is. Born in this city, he received a good education, and by honest enterprise has gradually risen, until to-day he is as much honored by the whites as by his own people. He is noted for his generosity toward the poor of all races. To the poor people around him he used to give medicine and advice free of charge, and at the time of the draft riots his property was protected even by those persons who led the rioters but who remembered his kindness to them. He is about fifty years of age and lives in Brooklyn, where he has a good deal of real estate.

Mrs. Brooks, a daughter of the late Robert Watson, from whom she inherited considerable property, owns real estate up town, where she lives, and also in Thompson and Sullivan streets. Her husband is living, but she manages her estate herself, and with much success. She surprised down town business men recently by appearing in person on "Change and buying in a piece of property sold under foreclosure. Another woman who is wealthier than Mrs. Brooks but who gained her wealth in a quieter and more plodding way, is Mrs. J. C. Gloucester, who at one time lived in this city, but lives now in Brooklyn. She keeps a fashionable boarding house in the building formerly occupied by the Long Island Club, at the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, and in the fine brown stone house adjoining it on Remsen street. She is a native of Norfolk, Va., and came of an excellent family. Her fortune is variously estimated at from \$800,000 to \$500,000. The valuable buildings in which she carries on her business are owned by her. She inherited a little money, which she employed in hiring and furnishing houses, which she let. The letting of furnished houses during the days of inflation and the civil war was profitable, and Mrs. Gloucester grew rich. At present she has no less than fifteen furnished houses which she rents, and which yield her a large income, and she also owns paying personal property. She has a large family of sons and daughters, who are highly educated and accomplished. Her husband, the Rev. I. C. Gloucester, was a Presbyterian minister, but he has no charge now. He once studied medicine and practices a little

now and then. He is a man of fine education, a graceful speaker and a member of a family distinguished for its professional men.

In the vast tobacco establishment of the Lorillards there is no man more trusted and honored than the venerable Peter Ray. He entered the service of the older Lorillards half a century ago, has outlived them and has still continued in the employ of their sons. He used to live in a little building adjoining the old establishment on Wooster street, but now owns and occupies a fine house in Williamsburgh, where he is surrounded in his old age by a large family of children and grandchildren. Though more than seventy years old, he still attends to his duties as superintendent and daily visits the great building in New Jersey where the Lorillard business is now carried on. No one ever served under the Lorillards who was so expert in the manufacture of snuff. Mr. Ray is reported to be worth \$100,000. His son, Dr. Peter Ray, has a large practice in Williamsburgh, and a daughter is married to Peter Geyon, a druggist in the same city.

One of the most courtly gentlemen of the colored race in the city is Professor Charles L. Reason, who resides on Fifty-third street between Second and Third avenues, in a brown stone house which he owns. His rooms are lined with books, and in the basement he has a large and well-chosen library. He is a native of this city, is a remarkably well read man and speaks several languages. For many years he was a Professor *belles-lettres* in a university in the western part of this State, and is now a teacher in the Normal School and a Grammar School in this city. He is said to be worth about \$60,000. He has no children. Another highly educated gentleman is the Rev. Charles B. Ray, who accumulated his fortune by his own industry and by fortunate purchases in real estate.

In the days of slavery he became conspicuous for his missionary labors and his passionate advocacy of freedom. He is a shrewd business man. He is said to be worth from \$80,000 to \$100,000 in real estate bonds. He has three daughters. One of them, Miss Lottie, graduated with high honors at the Howard University, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Washington. She practiced for awhile, but gave up the business and now lives with her father. Her object was to find out whether a colored woman would be admitted to the bar. She gained her point and is satisfied.

Among the successful caterers of this race is George T. Downing, who opened a restaurant at No. 12 Broad street a few months ago after many years' absence from the city. His name is familiar to all the old business men in the vicinity of Wall street. For forty-six years his father kept a restaurant on the site of the Drexel Building and three doors from where the son has now established himself. The elder Downing was a native of Accomac county, Va., and his family were hereditary sextons of the wealthiest church of the country. In their home, which adjoined the church, the best people of the race in that section of the country used to gather for social enjoyment and the Downings became widely known. Thomas Downing made a little fortune in New York and lost it in real estate speculations. He was famous for his oysters, large quantities of which he supplied to England and Russia, and for a present which he sent to Queen Victoria he received a present in return of a valuable chronometer, now a heirloom in the family. Two of his sons are living. The elder George T., as has already been stated, has opened a restaurant at No. 12 Broad street, and the other, Peter W., is in the Custom House. Mr. George T. Downing lived for some years at Newport, where he owns eight stores. For twelve years, under the Johnson and Grant administration, he had charge of the restaurant in the House of Representatives at Washington. He owns land near New Haven and on Long Island, and is an extremely well informed man, and has done much to better the condition of the colored race.

Of the colored clergymen of this city none is more widely known than the venerable pastor of the Shiloh Church, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. He was born in slavery, but escaped to the North and identified himself with the anti-slavery cause. He was graduated at the Oneida Institute with honors, and shortly afterwards began to preach. He has traveled in Europe, where his advocacy of the cause of the colored race helped to gain for it many friends. He is respected and especially influential in politics among his people in this city. He lives at No. 102 West Third street. The Rev. Mr. Dickerson, pastor of the Bethel Church, is a comparatively young colored gentleman, but energetic, earnest and successful.

After Mrs. Gloucester, already referred to as reputed to be the wealthiest of her race in Brooklyn, comes Mr. Samuel E. Howard. He lives on High street, and is engaged in the real estate business. He owns houses on High, Fleet, Pearl, Washington, Jay and other streets, and also in Amityville, L. I., and Elizabeth, N. J. His fortune is estimated at \$100,000. He was born in slavery, and is about sixty years old.

An heiress of twenty-one—Miss Minnie Duncan—lives with an aunt in South Brooklyn. Her fortune is some \$80,000, wisely invested and yielding an income of nearly \$10,000 a year. Her wealth was acquired in a singular way. Her father was married twice, and insured the lives of both of his wives and his own. He survived both, and on his death the money came into the possession of his daughter.

Mr. Douglas, familiarly known as "Pop" Douglass, lives at the corner of High and Pearl streets. He is between sixty and seventy years old, owns property on High, Pearl and Chapel streets, and is probably worth about \$50,000. He made a good deal of his money during the gold

fever of '49 in California. Mrs. Samuel Jackson, who has about \$50,000 of this world's goods, is a widow, on Johnson street. She owns houses in Jay and Bridge streets and on Hudson avenue. Her husband was at one time a dry goods merchant on Hudson avenue. He was born a slave.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, pastor of the Siloan Presbyterian Church in Prince street, is one of the most popular clergymen of color in the denomination. He owns a good deal of real estate in Prince street and near Prospect Park. Mrs. Broughton, of Gold street, owns the large brick house in which she lives, and has also a house at Saratoga, where she accommodates summer boarders from Bermuda, Haiti and the West Indies. Her fortune is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Mr. Benjamin Fisher, of No. 112 High street, owns two houses on that street, and is said to be worth \$30,000. Mr. Fisher was a steward for fifteen years on one of the ocean steamers. His wife accompanied him as stewardess. He has travelled all of the world and is a very pleasant gentleman. The Rev. W. T. Dixon, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church in Caton street, owns the handsome little house in Adelphi street, in which he lives. Mr. George Drayton, of Willoughby street, near Lawrence, owns real estate, two tailoring establishments—one in Willoughby and the other in Court street—and a boarding house for working girls. His father was a member of the Masonic body in this State. Mrs. Susan, McKinnie, M. D., was graduated with the highest honors at one of the medical colleges in this city. She lives in her own house in Ryerson street and is the sister of Mrs. Garnet, wife of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. She has a lucrative practice. Mrs. Jeremiah Bowers owns a fashionable dress-making establishment and three other houses in Douglas street. During the summer she and her husband, who is a caterer, live at Saratoga in a cottage of their own. Mrs. Saunders, of Vanderbilt avenue, and Mrs. Ross, of High street, are also wealthy.

There are hundreds of others in both cities who are well-to-do.

Make the Children Happy.

It takes but very little to make a child happy. A little time, a little pains, a little money, or a little effort is all that is requisite. And on the other hand it takes but little to make a child very unhappy. A little neglect, a little unkind word, a little hurt, or a little disappointment are to the child as great a trial and as bitter a grief as his heart can bear.

Why do we so often hear children crying and fretting? Why so often see sad gloomy looks in place of the bright smile and laughing eye? Is it that mothers do not love their children? Are they careless or indifferent to their happiness? Not at all. Crying children often have fondest mothers. No; it is partly because mothers do not realize that children are so sensitive, so easily made happy, or unhappy; and partly because they do not know how to make their children happy, or rather they do not know how to keep them happy, to cultivate within them a habit of cheerfulness.

We all know how delighted a child is with a new toy; but how soon he tires of it! Thus a fond parent who has spent a great deal of money in buying a variety of toys for his child is surprised to find that in a very short time the very toys that at first seemed to afford such delight, are all thrown aside with disgust, while the child relapses into listlessness or fretfulness, saying by its manner, "I have nothing to do," or in other words, "I have nothing to interest me."

The young mother feels discouraged; she feels as if she had no more money to spend in playthings, and probably feels as if she had no time to spend from more necessary employments to devise for it new amusements. The child grows day by day more fretful and demands more time and attention.

What is to be done? Have you ever heard of a minister's turning over a barrel of old sermons and beginning to preach from the other end? The people think them as good as new. Just so with playthings. Suppose a child has forty picture books and playthings, more or less packed them all up in a box and put them away out of sight, upon some high shelf in a closet where the child cannot see or get at them; leaving out the child only two or three of its newest and favorite toys; then as soon as you see he begins to grow weary of these, pack them away, and take from the closet, one at a time, those long ago hidden away and almost forgotten by the child, and they will be found just as good as new.

"One plaything at a time is enough. One is just as good as a dozen to make a child happy." So said my bright, sunny-faced friend, Mrs. Ely, to me, just before Christmas, and on trying the experiment, I find it true. My little three year old Charlie was growing tired of his playthings when Mrs. Ely gave him Noah's ark full of animals, that her children had long discarded. True some of the legs of the animals were broken, but what cared Charlie for that? It was to his happy little imagination a priceless treasure worth its weight in gold. For weeks it was to him an infinite source of delight.

A child who looks with utter indifference upon a box of blocks feels suddenly inspired with a new interest when he sees his mother piling them up into a tower. He exclaims, "Let me do it!" and amuses himself a long time trying to imitate mother. The box of dominoes seem to the little three years old useless till he sees his father arranging them on the table, or standing them up in a row and giving a push to the last with his finger, sending the whole line tumbling over each other. The penny is valueless till mother spins it up in the table; the

little tin tub is so source of pleasure till mother ties a string into one of the handles and draws the little doll or dog to ride upon it about the room; then it is a very different matter; with eager enthusiasm the child enters into the play and "muses himself" with zest, trying to do what he has seen mother do, for several days, perhaps; then mother must take a few minutes to devise something new.—*Anna Holyoke, in Household.*

He Wouldn't Make His Will.

"You're getting old and weak, papa; The doctors say you're ill,"
Thus spoke the dutiful son. "I think You'd better make your will."

The father from his easy chair Gazed at his thoughtful boy,
And o'er his face the look that stole Was not of pride or joy.

"Not if I know myself, my son; Folks think me sane," he said,
"And I'll do naught to make them call Me crazy when I'm dead."

—New York Sun.

THE SHERIFF'S MISTAKE.

"Thar's strangers," said the sheriff, suddenly, setting down his tin cup untouched and shuffling to the door.

The sheriff was a safe man to believe, though how he made out anything in the blinding glare of evening sunlight that flooded the level prairie west of Buffalo Station no one but a professor of optics could have told. The old man had the eye of an eagle.

"Two on 'em, with a pack pony," he added; and just then a sudden sunset shadow swept across the lonely waste, and we saw them too.

They were about a quarter of a mile away, heading for the station and its single combination building of store, dining-room, tavern and freight-house. They came on at an easy gait, driving their pack pony before them. As they neared us we could note the signs of hard travel about them. From their dust-sown clothing and their loose seats in the saddle, as well as the jaded canter their ponies, everything in their appearance spoke of a long ride, and a weary one.

They crossed the track and drew up in the shade of the station, one of them only replying to the sheriff's cheery hail with a curt nod. He dismounted stiffly, addressed a few words to his companion, who remained in the saddle with one leg crossed over the bow, and a moment later his gaunt, buckskin-and-frieze garbed figure vanished in the cool shadow of the store.

"A likely boy," said the sheriff, who had been eyeing his companion intently. "They might be Texian drovers—an then again they mightn't."

He added the latter sentence reflectively, never relaxing his scrutiny of the mounted stranger. That person was a "likely 'oy," indeed. Afoot he might have stood nearly six feet on his bare soles. His swarthy face, handsome as a gipsy girl's, and delicately shaped and set as any lady's, was framed with a shock of tangled, wavy hair, of whose black, glossy glory any court dame might have been proud; and his eyes, full, black and lustrous as those of a race-horse, flashed proudly under the finely penciled brows. The hand which rested lazily on his knee was large, and in perfect keeping with his well-knit figure, but in shape clean cut and handsome as a woman's.

I was still scrutinizing this somewhat singular apparition with more than ordinary curiosity, when the sheriff turned suddenly on me.

"Whar's your pony, Tom?" he asked.

"In the shed!"

"Saddled?"

"With a loose girth—yes."

"The sogers is in the Hundred Horn Gulch," he went on speaking rapidly, "slide forrard an' bring 'em up. May the big wolf of the Devil's Run devour me if them ain't two of our men."

I knew the sheriff too well to hesitate or question further. As I girthed my pony in the shed, a shadow floated across the doorway and was gone. When I rode out the two strangers were cantering off to the southward, pointing for the Republican river, and as I gave my pony rein and galloped in the opposite direction, I saw the sheriff mounting his big grey mare, which had been tied to the corner post of the store.

The sheriff, and a party of soldiers from Fort Hays, were on the watch for the train robbers who had stopped the West bound train at Big Springs eight days before, and who were supposed to be striking for the Texan border with their rich spoil. The soldiers' as the sheriff had said, were posted in a ravine known as Hundred Horn Gulch, a few miles from the station, and where the main trail from North Platte crossed the railroad track.

The sun was just dipping when I rode up to the station ahead of the troopers. The sheriff, who was studying the written description of the marauders by the waning light, put himself at our head without a word, and we trailed off, a long line of breaking, jingling, hoof-beating clamor through the windy silence and gloom of the darkening prairie.

The ride was a long one, for our quarry had an hour's start of us, and the moon rose a globe of coppery fire and found us still clanking on. I had joined the sheriff and the leader of the soldiers. We were a silent trio until I ventured:

"Are you certain, sheriff, of our men?" "Sure as the moon," said the old man, tersely, drinking in the sweet air of the sublime night with a sigh which seemed to say, "Let me alone. I know what I'm about, and won't be questioned."

Silence again. The brisk breeze was blowing rifted clouds across the face of the moon, mottling the dim plain with fantastic shadows. Suddenly these clouds swept away. A full, clear burst of light flooded the prairie, and not a half mile away we saw three moving figures which, in the now marvelously brilliant lunar illumination, could be

easily distinguished as those of two mounted men and a pack animal.

The wind was in our faces, blowing the noise of our approach from the fugitives' ears, and though we rode hard, and with no attempt to stealthiness, it was not until we were close upon them that they suddenly drew in and faced about, both men sitting bolt upright in their saddles, with their hands at their hips. In gesture and bearing they meant fight and looked every inch desperate and dangerous men.

We halted, too. For a moment a dead silence fell upon us. The sheriff's grey mare neighed, and the charm was broken.

"Who's there?" called one of the fugitives in Spanish, emphasizing the challenge with the sharp click of his pistol-lock as he brought it to a cock.

The rattle of a dozen carbines falling into position drowned the sheriff's reply. Then the clear voice of the younger fugitive arose: "If we must die, we might as well die like men," it said.

What followed was almost like the flaming of a flash of lightning. I heard the sheriff call out: "Throw up your hands," and saw him spur straight for the strangers; then a rattling fire of carbines and revolvers, and a fierce oath from a trooper behind me who tumbled from his saddle with his thigh smashed. At the same time, and before I could kick clear of the stirrups, my poor pony staggered and fell dead, with a pistol ball between his eyes, and in his fall pinned me to the earth.

The fight was as brief as it was furious, and like all really desperate encounters I ever witnessed was almost a silent one, as far as any sound of voice went. But the sharp reports of revolvers and the duller discharge of carbines freighted the night wind, and the ground owls lumbered into a clumsy flight at the unfanned noises. Finally, a single flash flamed across the light thin vapor from the firing, a single report was blown to leeward, sharp and clear, and then the discharges ceased. With a desperate effort I dragged myself clear of my dead animal, and limped to my feet.

The sheriff and half a dozen soldiers were grouped about the body of one of the fugitives. Another soldier supported the figure of the "likely boy." Some black shapes on the prairie marked the whereabouts of the rest of the dozen troopers, and told at what cost the victory had been won.

The boy himself, only held half upright by the soldier's strong arm, was still alive. The bright moonlight shining on his handsome, girlish face lighted it to unearthly beauty. In the struggle his coat had been torn off, and a broad, dark, slowly-spreading smear was visible on his coarse gray shirt. His breathing was hoarse and quick, the sure index to a shot in the lungs.

"He's goin'," said the sheriff, mopping the blood from a bad cut in the forehead with his sleeve. "Great snakes! what a fight he made."

"Here's the pony, sheriff."

One of the men led the pack pony, which during the entire fight had been quietly grazing at a little distance off up to the group. With a quick jerk he dragged off the tattered blanket which covered the pack.

There were a few camp utensils, some provisions, and a bulging sort of double bag thrown over the fronts of the pannier. With an effort he pulled this off, but its weight tore it from his hands, and it fell with a metallic crash. As it struck the earth its seams burst. The queer-shaped sack was simply an old pair of pantaloons with the legs tied up, and its contents rolled, jingling and sparkling, over the short grass a cascade of minted gold.

Before the musical ring of the precious metal had died away the group about the dead man and the wounded boy parted with an exclamation of startled surprise.

The boy had suddenly struggled to his feet. He stood swinging dizzily to and fro for an instant, and snatching a revolver from the belt of the amazed soldier, who still stood beside him, fired point blank at one of his captors directly in front of him.

The man fell dead, and his murderer, with the smoking pistol still in his hand, tottered forward a step and sank in a heap on the corpse of his companion, with his face upon his breast and one arm about its neck. * * *

Strange! Well, however that may be so far, the strange part is to come yet. Of course, you have suspected all along that the handsome boy was a woman? Well, he wasn't! and what is more, the pair, far from being two of the train robbers, were a worthy Texan drover and his son, who had sold out their beasts at North Platte and were on their way home with the money. They had eleven thousand dollars in coin with them. The boys had the laugh on the sheriff for many a long day after. For once his vaunted acuteness had failed him.

What was done to him? Why, Grea Scott! stranger, what do you suppose? Are we not all liable to make mistakes?

In consequence of the increasing number of grave-yard desecrations, the genius of the inventor has been incited to devise means of their defeat. Among the most recent patents is one for a coffin torpedo, which consists of a canister containing powder, balls and a firing trigger, so arranged that, on placing the torpedo within the coffin, and finally closing the lid, should any attempt be made to open the coffin the torpedo will be instantly exploded, a noise like thunder ensue, and deadly balls will fly in all directions. Had the remains of the late millionaire, Mr. Stewart, been protected by means of this invention, the neighborhood in that part of the city where his body rested would have been alarmed, while the robbers themselves would doubtless have suffered sudden death as the penalty of their sacrilegious attempt.—*Scientific American.*

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY HUNTLEY & JEWELL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 WEEKLY: One Year, \$3.50
 Six Months, \$2.00
 Three Months, \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES:
 Transient.—One inch, one time, \$1; subsequent insertions, 50 cents; additional lines, nonpareil, at same rate.
 Legal Notices.—Seventy-five cents per folio for first insertion and fifty cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.
 Contract Rates.—One inch, three months, \$5; 2 1/2 inches, three months, \$10; 5 inches, \$15; 10 inches, \$25; 20 inches, \$50.
 Professional cards, four lines or less, per annum, \$10; additional lines, \$2.50.
 Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
 Original poetry, \$1 per line.
 All bills for advertising will be collected monthly.

BISMARCK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1879.

"Bah!" says Grant, "what do I care for Cork? Give me the bottle."

From the conflicting accounts of the witnesses in the Little Big Horn fight, one fact is at least deducible, and that is that Custer is really dead.

We are tempted to ask: Who ever knew an editor to lie when there was nothing in it?—*Fargo Independent.*

The people of Fargo have known of such an instance, and that was when the editor of the *Independent* talked about his bank account.

In another column THE TRIBUNE affords some facts which will explain the periodical complaints from the Indian agencies of the want of food and medicines. Whoever is responsible for this neglect should be promptly booked.

THERE is nothing more contemptible than the malice manifested by the Yankton papers toward Bismarck. The Legislature has been in session several days, and yet there is no report of the great speech of the Hon. Ausley Gray (of the House).

A COURTEOUS deference to the recent change in the mails will alter the publication day of THE TRIBUNE from Monday to Saturday. This change will take place this week, and hereafter Bismarck and the surrounding country will be afforded a class of Sunday reading that will make even the religious periodicals brice up and attend to business.

BUSINESS at Yankton that will most likely keep the editor of the *Alert* at that place during the session of the legislature this coming forty days, throws the getting out of the *Alert* into the hands of our apprentice.—*Janestown Alert.*

This leads us to look for a far more ably edited and much spicier paper than Jamestown has yet produced. An improvement in the moral tone of the *Alert* could now be secured by leaving the concern in charge of the "devil."

A CAREFUL scrutiny of the Legislative proceedings so far fails to reveal that the Hon. Ausley Gray (of the House) has distinguished himself. Mr. Gray should not permit his modesty to interfere with his obligations to his constituents, while, on the other hand, his constituents must not complain if Mr. Gray, in the exercise of his characteristic good judgment, waits until the iron is at white heat before he lets fly a forty mule kick in the interest of Bismarck.

It is reported that Mr. Carson, editor of the *Fargo Independent*, is about to retire from the journalistic ranks, and take up the practice of law. His experience in the newspaper business has afforded him some insight into the practical application of legal principles, and, if rumor be correct, he is about to avail himself of that experience and fasten his lips upon the boom of the jealous science. The law is certainly to be congratulated and so is journalism.

HAD the late lamented Mr. Shakespeare lived to secure a seat in the present Territorial House of Representatives, he would have noticed something in the contiguity of names, notwithstanding his lack of faith in the value of nomenclature. In the report of the proceedings we find that though a misfortune of alphabetical arrangement the name of Gray follows that of Gamble. It will be the care of Mr. Gray to demonstrate that this is purely a coincidence and not a description of a characteristic.

REPORTING the proceedings of the Territorial House, for the first day, the *Press and Dakotain* says:

Mr. Gray presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to act in conjunction with a like committee of the council, to wait upon the governor and inform him that the legislature was now fully organized and was ready to receive any communication he might please to make. The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Gray, Stewart and Stephens appointed as such committee.

The promptness of Mr. Gray's action in the premises reflects great credit on his head, while his generous patronage of the governor does equal justice to his heart. It was a neat stroke of etiquette and stamps Mr. Gray the parliamentarian of the House. It is also a stepping stone to his great speech, for now he is sure of the

speaker's eye and has only to apply himself to the securing of ears.

For convenience and because of an extensive advertising patronage, THE TRIBUNE has been having its inside printed in St. Paul. As a general thing it is gotten up in good shape, but occasionally the people below get a little off, and the result is some such an effort as the inside pages present this week. We are not profane by birth or breeding, but we think we do not overstep the bounds of propriety when we observe that we will be damned if we ever saw a newspaper's stomach more thoroughly out of order than THE TRIBUNE's of this week. The account of the Reno investigation staggers over the page as if intoxicated, while a paragraph under "Crimes and Criminals," credits us with saying that Brooks was shot in a house of ill-fame and that Roland is still in jail. We are in the position of the London chimney sweep, who opened a similar establishment adjacent to his brother and hung out a sign, "No connection with the bigger next door;" we repudiate all connection with this issue's inside.

NO CARDS.

What a Few Papers Think of the "Tribune."

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE reports the discovery of a solid body of gold several tons weight in Reesville, Bismarck, like Columbus, and other great discoverers, THE TRIBUNE genius will not be long appreciated until he dies.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, was quite a blow at Bismarck. Houts were blown down, and cars lifted from the track. During the performance they were seen going for a cellar, whether for safety, whisky, or worship, the tribune does not inform us.

Under the caption of "From out of the depths of Hell," THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE publishes a spiritual communication purported to be from Mrs. Noonan, gleaned through a medium, which not only relates her sufferings in this world, but in the next. It gives her name as Joseph Drummond, and she confesses she was a murderer. It is a ghastly narrative. Whether it is possible to communicate with spirits of the "lower regions" we are not prepared to say, but if the damned of that locality are "at home" to any one it will be a TRIBUNE reporter, to be sure.

Sweet Hour of Prayer.

"I'm going to church to-morrow," remarked a well-known citizen of Reno, with a red face, in Sander's saloon this afternoon.

"Why?" demanded an astonished fellow old-timer.

"Well, you see," explained the gentleman, "I went last Sunday for the first time in nine years, and I felt ever so much better than if I'd put in the day at pedro or poker, as usual. Somehow seem so many well-dressed, decent people in a crowd, and hearing the parson and listening to the hymns I feel to know when I was a boy, made me feel sort of tender-hearted like. An' the feelin' didn't wear away neither. I've felt so d—d good an' pious-like all the week that I could lick my weight in hoddums this here minute. Goin' to church is the boss racket, you kin bet on that. Every leadin' citizen had ought to go to church. Martin, take suitin' yourself."

Grant and Custer.

The Reno inquiry court, sitting in the Palmer House, recalls the brutal treatment which General Grant received from General Grant. The heroic soldier was suspected of having given information concerning post-trader corruption at the time when the Blackfoot exposure scandalized the country and to punish Custer for what ought to have been considered a merit, Grant subjected him to gross personal insult, refusing him admittance to the White House and degrading him from his command. It was believed by those who knew Grant well that his indignation over Grant's despotic manners to him, for which there was no remedy, so embittered his spirits as to make him reckless as to his life.

Wallace's Death.

We learn that the body of Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace was found at Grass Valley, below Missoula. The body when found was frozen. It is supposed that he was thrown or washed from his horse while attempting to cross the river, but managed to reach an island, only to perish of cold. And thus perished, almost in the morning of life, with no kindly hand save the icy frosts of a December night, to close his eyes, one of the most gallant young officers on the frontier—one who would have left an enduring record had he lived. But the hero of the Clearwater fight will not soon be forgotten. The Lieutenant was buried in the cemetery at Fort Missoula on the 15th inst.

The Housekeepers' Responsibility.

How many suffer from dyspepsia and other ills by the neglect of the housekeeper to see that the food provided is made from articles that are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are perfectly pure and wholesome is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Encourage its sale by a liberal patronage.

The Dr. Price.

Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla is made from the true Mexican Vanilla bean, which is the most of the so-called extract of vanilla in the market is but an imitation, made from the tobacco, or snuff bean. Dr. Price's Extract Vanilla has the fine, delicate flavor of the fruit.

Flour from the celebrated Frazee Mill can be had on application at Parkin & Whalen.

\$5.75. Native Coal. \$5.75.
 C. W. Thompson has the best native coal yet discovered, and can supply all demands for \$5.75 per ton. One ton of this coal is estimated to give

out as much heat as three cords of cottonwood, saving the consumer about two-thirds the cost of wood, and the trouble of having it cut up. For cooking stoves it cannot be beat. Orders can be left at J. W. Raymond & Co's.

All kinds of cold meats, game, etc., constantly on hand at Hare & Elder's New Le Bon Ton sample room on Main street.

Try one of those Far West cigars, three for 50c., at CLEM EMMONS'.

Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Dakota Territory.

WHEREAS, By the laws of this territory it is made the duty of the governor to declare the result of the election so far as it pertains to the delegate in congress and to certain officers of the territory.

It is, therefore, I, William A. Howard, governor of the territory of Dakota, do hereby proclaim, that at the general election held in said territory on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1878, Granville G. Bennett received a majority of the votes cast at said election for delegate to the forty-sixth congress of the United States from said territory, and was therefore duly elected such delegate.

That W. H. Hattie received a majority of all the votes cast in the first judicial district of said territory for district attorney within and for said district, and was therefore duly elected such district attorney.

That Alfred A. Flagg received a majority of all the votes cast in the second judicial district of said territory for district attorney within and for said district, and was therefore duly elected such district attorney.

That John A. Stogell received a plurality of all the votes cast in the third judicial district of said territory for district attorney within and for said district, and was therefore duly elected such district attorney.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the territory of Dakota, at Yankton, this 20 day of January, A. D. 1879.

WM. A. HOWARD.

By the Governor: Geo. H. HAND, Secretary of the Territory.

A Remarkable Publication.

The February number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is remarkable for the abundance and the varied character of its attractive features. It is impossible to convey, in an ordinary notice, an idea of the richness of its contents. It is a magazine which is hourly consulted by the thousands of readers who desire to obtain a highly entertaining, instructive and edifying publication. The aim of the editor (Rev. Dr. Deems) is to inculcate moral and religious—not by dry, hard homilies, but by a literary style of literature, which makes the truth attractive and pleasing. Each number contains serial and short stories, essays, biographical sketches, poems, music, anecdotes, a sermon, and a comprehensive miscellany of interesting and valuable information and entertainment. The present number opens with a profusely illustrated description of a visit to the singular community, the Lebanon Shakers; it is graphic and exceedingly interesting. "Hints for a Sunday-school" is well worthy of the consideration of all denominations of Christians. A number of characteristic anecdotes of the late Bishop Earl of Virginia, will command the attention of the reader. The serial "David Fleming's Forgiveness" is continued, and the juvenile story "In Michael Again," concluded. There are several excellent short stories, sketches, essays, etc.; poems by celebrated writers; a sermon on the topic, "The Kingdom of God," etc., etc., filling 128 quarto pages, the illustrations numbering nearly 100. The price is only 25 cents a number; the annual subscription \$3.00, prepaid. This is the time to subscribe, either for the year, or for six months, \$1. Address: FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Sad Harve Is Created.

Among the tenants of the month by allowing impurities to collect upon their surface or in their interstices, SOZODONT removes every vestige of dirt and grease, and restores their prismatic decay impossible. It not only imparts to them whiteness and vigor, but communicates hardness and smoothness to the gums. The breath acquires a most acceptable fragrance from its use. It is a purgative, and renders the teeth and gums healthy and free from decay. It may be relied on to accomplish its beautifying effects without injuring the enamel like a gritty tooth paste.

NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879.

The *Sun* will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The *Sun* has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper must follow. It is a policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and respect of a wide constituency, than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The *Sun* is the newspaper of the people. It is not the paper of the aristocracy, nor of the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect, or party. There need be no mystery about its policy and its aims. It is the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any political or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which the republic of the people is based. It opposes, however, to Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, in which a man not elected was placed in the Presidential office, while his full remains—stuffed out for the nation. It is the champion of independent men. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The *Sun* has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and scoundrels of all sorts and stripes. It has a record which no other paper has in the year 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The *Sun* is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the actual work of the day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the prompt, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worthy attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established presses will be liberally employed.

The present unquiet condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the event of the coming year. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in the ever-varying phases, and to expound, according to well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of the *Sun's* work for 1879.

We have the means of making the *Sun*, as a political history, and a general newspaper more entertaining and more useful than ever before, and we mean to do it.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the *Daily Sun*, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, prepaid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.60 a year, including the Sunday paper eight page sheet, of sixteen columns, the price 65 cents a month or \$7.80 a year, postage paid.

For a list of the *Sun's* is also furnished separately at \$1.50 a year, postage paid. The *Sunday Sun*, in accordance to the present week, presents a most entertaining and instructive body of literary and miscellaneous matter, in brief twice as great, and in value not inferior to that of the best monthly magazines of the day, at one cent of each copy.

The *Sunday Sun* is especially adapted for those who desire to take a New York daily paper. The news of the week is fully presented, its market reports are furnished to the latest moment, and its agricultural department, edited with great care and ability, is unsurpassed. The *Weekly Sun* is probably read to day by more farmers than any other paper published. A choice story, with other literary and miscellany, appears in each issue. The weekly protects its readers by barring its advertising columns against frauds and humbugs, and furnishes more good matter for the money than can be obtained from any other source.

The price of the *Weekly Sun*, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten send \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address: FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York City.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO., WHOLESALE

GROCCERS, BISMARCK, D. T.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
 Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.	
Cash Capital, Surplus on Hand,	\$1,000,000 00
ASSETS.	\$1,000,000 00
United States Government Bonds,	\$481,200 00
National Bank Stocks,	\$307,000 00
State and City Bonds,	\$153,000 00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	\$100,000 00
Loans and Bonds and Mortgage,	\$141,000 00
Loans on Collateral,	\$74,800 00
Premiums in hands of Agents,	\$2,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank,	\$97,000 00
LIABILITIES.	\$88,213 11
Total amount of unpaid Losses,	\$21,786 89
POLICIES WRITTEN IN BISMARCK.	
F. J. CALL, Agent.	

MINNE-HA-HA SAMPLE ROOM,

Next Door to McLean & Macnider's, Bismarck, D. T.
 The Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Market.
 Bottled Milwaukee Lager a Specialty.
 C. R. WILLIAMS, Prop.

A FULL LINE OF BOTTLED AND SMOKERS' GOODS. Nov 1878

D. I. BAILEY & CO.,

Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

We wish to announce that we are now in receipt of a full assortment of one of the

LARGEST STOCKS OF HARDWARE HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Ever brought to this market, consisting of a full and complete line of Granite, Iron, and Pressed Tinware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Iron, Steel and Nails. Wooden Ware, Cordage, Building Paper, &c. In fact everything that can be found in a first class hardware store. A complete line of

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

all of which we will sell at reduced prices. An examination of our stock and prices is solicited.

COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WORK

Done on the shortest notice, and by the best of workmen. 21st

MRS. LINN, MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,

The only First Class Establishment in the City.
 New Goods Received every Week. Latest Novelties always on Hand.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES REASONABLE. Corner 3d and Taylor Sts. Bismarck, D. T.

W. W. KIMBALL'S Mammoth Music House.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL SALES. \$1,500,000.

SOLE WESTERN AGENT for the following instruments: Hallett Davis & Co. J. P. Hale, and W. W. Kimball Pianos. W. W. Kimball and Smith's Organs. Instruments which have an established reputation for and wide based upon experience in every respect. Old instruments taken in exchange for New. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every instrument warranted for five years.

F. J. CALL, BISMARCK, D. T., SOLE AGENT FOR NORTHERN DAKOTA. Catalogues Free on Application.

CITY MEAT MARKET, E. O. Bostwick

keep a full line of
 FRESH, SALT AND SMOKED MEATS,
 SAUSAGE, GAME, POULTRY, FRESH AND SALT FISH, CANNED GOODS, FRESH OYSTERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.
 FOURTH STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.

NEWS AND NOTES.

There was a young woman of Worcester,
She pined an old bachelor in Worcester;
When asked what she wanted
To marry the bachelor in Worcester.
She blushed, for the question confounded
But with scorn and with slight he answered
With cold disregard he answered,
He laughed at her charms,
And bed from her arms,
And dreamed about just the same.

A match safe—When the minister had tied the knot.

Jeff Davis is the surviving member of Franklin Pierce's cabinet and a southern paper reports him at Washington in excellent health.

"I will nail his villainous hide to the wall and make it look like a wall of skin on a country lane," writes an Idaho editor of his newspaper rival.

Misses Ida D and Ada D. Cady, twin sisters, were married in New Hampshire on Christmas Eve, and it is said that they looked so exactly alike that they but the groom could tell them apart.

What's in a name? That which we call a blue ribbon looks as bright and cheerful when spanning the periphery of a beer keg which has taken the first prize at a fair, as when streaming from the head of the coat of a temperance convert.

A lady writes and asks: "Will you please to tell me how to cut my winter cloak?" Well, that's a little out of our ordinary line, but about the quickest way to cut it is to get a good pair of sharp scissors and gouge a hole right out of the back. Seventy-five cents, please.

A reformer in the new Maine legislature has "investigated" the salary paid to the chaplain of the House, and has established to find that the rate is \$500 a year. He is sure a satisfactory appropriation can be procured for a salary. Perhaps it might be the House of Representatives and greenback mixed.

Madame Anderson, who undertook to walk 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive hours, has finished her task. The last quarter mile was made in 2 1/2 minutes, the shortest time of all. She hit the track as fresh as when she started, having completed the most remarkable feat ever attempted in pedestrianism.

"Poor Herbert! How I wish you did not have to slave so at that shop store from morning till night!" said his wife, as, with a fond caress, she sat and looked on her husband's knee, and gently stroked the auburn locks from his sloping brow. And the grave, stern man of business understood her at once and answered: "Well, Susie, what is it—a bonnet, or what? Go light on me, for money is scarcer than ever."

The editor presented a bill for eight years back subscription. The old farmer was first amazed, then indignant. He put on his spectacles, scrutinized the bill, and after assuring himself that it was genuine, he exclaimed "I have a bill for eight years and I never had such a thing as a bill at me before. I'll stop right here." He not only withdrew his name, but support but failed to pay the bill.

"Is this a foreign country?" asks an American journal. "It is a foreign wine is made in Connecticut, French wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts, English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Parisian art work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel is caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled out by the million in Chicago." Yes, and we now import large quantities of bottled beer to foreign lands.

The Toronto papers report the death of Rev. W. F. Cheekley from sheer want. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and had been struggling along under a stipend of \$400 a year, supporting his wife and six children, an invalid sister and two children of a deceased brother. This family of eleven persons, it is now ascertained, have been existing for the past two years almost upon bread alone, no butter had been in the house during that period, and the taste of meat was almost forgotten. Mr. Cheekley was fifty-four years of age when he died, and had spent nearly his whole life in the ministerial ranks of Ontario.

Evidently it is an accepted opinion in the clerical world that newspaper men are not yet past praying for, inasmuch as some reverend gentlemen have set apart an especial season the exercise in prayer of their benevolent intentions toward the press. It has been reported that a certain divine said in one of his eloquent prayers, "Thou hast seen, O Lord, by the morning papers, how the Sabbath is desecrated, and perhaps, therefore, the immediate object of the pious interest now taken in the press is to make it worthy of such attention, and thereby to exhibit the activity if not the names of some earnest laborers in the vineyard."

The Chicago Tribune in speaking of the monopoly recently formed between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, says that it is a fact not to be pressed over in silence without indignation, that 500 barrels of pork were shipped from Chicago to San Francisco by way of New York and the sea, because it could not afford to pay \$250 per hundred pounds, which is charged by the Union and Central Pacific roads. This is an outrage on both the producers of the northwest and the consumers of the Pacific coast. It is infamous that railroad companies formed by public money are so managed that they deprive the public of the facilities they were designed to provide.

A duel recently took place between two French statesmen, who desired to emulate the example set by M. Gambetta and M. DeFourmont. The day was so clear that it was not deemed advisable to adopt the dangerous method resorted to upon that occasion, of placing the combatants face to face. The seconds, therefore, made the following arrangement: The principals were put close together dos a dos. On the word of command being given, and before they started in opposite directions and after having counted twenty-five, they were to be at liberty as soon as they liked to

stop, stoop, and fire at each other from between their legs. This programme was carried out to the letter; and the Duke de B. received a slight flesh wound, which did not materially interfere with the general symmetry of his person. Upon being asked by a lady where he was wounded he replied "In the Bois de Boulogne."

The farmer peddled his garden ass.
The bumper tipped the festive glass.
The careful doctor prescribed blue mass.
The young man courted the gentle lass.
Consuming the old man's coal and ash.
And the editor sought the annual pass.

H. Baldwin, of Monroe City, Ind., writes under date of Dec. 23, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonderful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The many similar letters positively affirming that the Favorite Prescription had cured the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies need no longer submit to diseases and painful local treatment as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. Hundreds who had been bed-ridden for years have been restored to perfect health by it.

Grand Wrestling Match.
A wrestling match for \$150 a side will take place at Sam Whitney's Opera House on the evening of the 24th inst. January, between Mr. C. D. Carroll and J. C. McGowan. Tickets 75 cents.

Cash paid for furs.
HALLETT & KEATING.

Four lots for sale for \$88.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Minnesota Proof, at
A. CRISSEY'S.

Seated Proposals.
Will be received by the board of Morton county commissioners until February 15th, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., for the running of a steam ferry to ply between Morton county and Bismarck landing (port of entry) starting from the north line of section 15 township 133 range 8, Morton county, at certain points, within two miles north or south of said section line, each bid to be accompanied with a bond of five hundred (\$500) dollars, conditional for the faithful performance of said contract. In case said ferry lease is awarded the lease to run for ten years from date of acceptance. Boat to be plying as above by the opening of navigation, or not later than the first day of May, 1879.

Bids will be addressed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners, Mandan, Morton county, Dakota Territory.

F. F. GERARD,
Ch'n Board Co. Commissioners.
E. U. RUSSELL, County Clerk.

Dissolution Notice.
The co-partnership formerly existing between E. O. Bostwick and Wm. Rickenberg under the firm name of Bostwick & Rickenberg is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the late firm will be collected by E. O. Bostwick. Also all liabilities will be paid by the same.

Bismarck, Jan. 9th, 1879.
E. O. BOSTWICK,
Wm. RICKENBERG.

CITY TAX.
If the above is not paid within one week from date 40 per cent. will be added to the amount assessed.

D. I. BAILEY,
City Treasurer.
Bismarck, D. T., Jan. 20, 1879.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.
Geo. Peoples is purchasing both Dry and Green Wood

Apply at his Hardware Store, Bismarck, D. T.

SWEET JACKSON'S NAVY
Chewing BEST Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing tobacco, and excellence of taste and flavor of sweetest quality.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire-side Visitor, Terms and Outfit Free.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo Snowflake, etc., no 2 white, with name. 10c. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

40 Mixed Cards, with name. 10c. Agents outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, New York.

SURE
To ADVERTISERS \$25. Send for our Selection of Local Newspaper. Send free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1872
COMPLIMENTS OF
James A. Emmons, Wine and Liquor Merchant, Bismarck, D. T.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Chester A. King and Orpha E. King, his wife, mortgagors to J. W. Raymond & Co., mortgagees, bearing date the 15th day of October, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate situated in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, to wit: Lot number twelve (12) in Block number fifty (50) in the City of Bismarck according to the record of plot thereof filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred (\$400) dollars with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent annum until paid according to the condition of two certain promissory notes bearing date the 29th day of August, A. D. 1877, of two hundred dollars each, one due thirty days from the date thereof and the other due sixty days from the date thereof, which notes were given by the said Chester A. King to J. W. Raymond & Co. That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Burleigh County, D. T., on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m. in Book "L" of mortgages on page 14.

And whereas there is claimed to be due on said notes and mortgage at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents (\$461.35) and twenty-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage in case of foreclosure as attorney fees, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such behalf and providing the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh County or his deputy at the front door of Champlin Hall, on 4th street in the City of Bismarck, the place where the District Court for said county was last held, on the 21st day of January, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said notes and mortgage together with the sum of twenty-five dollars attorneys fees, as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements.

Dated December 9th, 1878.
J. W. RAYMOND & Co.,
Mortgagees.

Flannery & Wetherby,
Attorneys for mortgagees.

Probate Notice.
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss.
County of Burleigh.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 2d, 1879, in the matter of the estate of James Brooks, deceased:

The petition of Robert Roberts having been filed Jan. 3d, 1879, in this court, representing, among other things, that James Brooks, late of the City of Bismarck, in said County, died intestate, a said city on the 31st day of December, 1878, possessed of property to be administered upon, and praying that he, the said Robert Roberts, be appointed administrator of said estate.

At a hearing thereon, said petition shall be heard by the judge of this court on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Bismarck Tribune, a newspaper printed and published at the City of Bismarck, in said county.

P. K. SMITH,
Judge of Probate.

INSURANCE!!
LIFE & FIRE!!

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

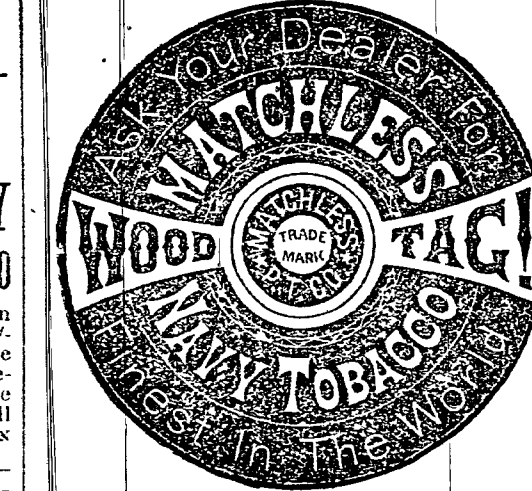
THE ST. PAUL
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
REPRESENTED BY

GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.
Bismarck, March 14 1878

BISMARCK
AND
FT. BUFORD

STAGE AND EXPRESS
AND
U. S. MAIL

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and intervening points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days. Stages will leave Buford on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m. For Express, Passage or Freight apply to GEO. E. REED, agent, at U. S. Express office, 5th St. Bismarck, D. T. Or to LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford.



W. B. WATSON,
CO. TREASURER, BISMARCK, D. T.

Taxes Paid for Non residents.

New Millinery Store!
MRS. Wm. IVES,
on Third Street, four doors north north of Meigs.

The Very Latest Styles of HATS,
etc., Constantly on Hand.

McLEAN & MACNIDER,
General Dealers in
Groceries, Dry Goods
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING
HATS AND CAPS,
CROCKERY, ETC.,
Agents for
THE STUDEBAKER WAGON.
Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

J. W. WATSON. W. B. WATSON.

WINTER OF 1878.
J. W. Watson & Bro.,
BISMARCK D. T.

ARE AGAIN IN THE FIELD WITH A NEW AND HAMMOTH
STOCK OF GOODS, EMBRACING
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
EMBRACING
SILKS, CASHMERES, BOURETTES,
AND EVERYTHING NEW.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY NATURE.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.,
AND A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS.

They have closed out their OLD STOCK. Cleared out their Grocery Department and everything they have is NEW and Fresh from the Market. They buy for Cash, Discounting their bills, and sell for Cash and therefore are able to give their patrons even lower than 21. Paul retail prices.

Chris Hehli,
KING OF BARBERS,
MILES CITY, MONTANA.

A First-Class shaving hall where none but the most competent workmen are employed.
Hot and Cold Bath.

BISMARCK
AND
STANDING ROCK
STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, or J. H. THOMPSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

DUNN & CO.,
PIONEER DRUGGISTS
Bismarck, D. T.
A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils,
GLASS, &C.,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Sep 11-78

E. L. Strauss & Bro.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS
BISMARCK, D. T.

NOTHSON & CO.,
Standing Rock, D. T.

Chris Hehli,
KING OF BARBERS,
MILES CITY, MONTANA.

A First-Class shaving hall where none but the most competent workmen are employed.
Hot and Cold Bath.

BISMARCK
AND
STANDING ROCK
STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, or J. H. THOMPSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

DUNN & CO.,
PIONEER DRUGGISTS
Bismarck, D. T.
A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils,
GLASS, &C.,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Sep 11-78

E. L. Strauss & Bro.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS
BISMARCK, D. T.

NOTHSON & CO.,
Standing Rock, D. T.

Chris Hehli,
KING OF BARBERS,
MILES CITY, MONTANA.

A First-Class shaving hall where none but the most competent workmen are employed.
Hot and Cold Bath.

BISMARCK
AND
STANDING ROCK
STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, or J. H. THOMPSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

DUNN & CO.,
PIONEER DRUGGISTS
Bismarck, D. T.
A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils,
GLASS, &C.,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Sep 11-78

E. L. Strauss & Bro.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS
BISMARCK, D. T.

NOTHSON & CO.,
Standing Rock, D. T.

Chris Hehli,
KING OF BARBERS,
MILES CITY, MONTANA.

A First-Class shaving hall where none but the most competent workmen are employed.
Hot and Cold Bath.

BISMARCK
AND
STANDING ROCK
STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, or J. H. THOMPSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

DUNN & CO.,
PIONEER DRUGGISTS
Bismarck, D. T.
A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils,
GLASS, &C.,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Sep 11-78

E. L. Strauss & Bro.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS
BISMARCK, D. T.

NOTHSON & CO.,
Standing Rock, D. T.

The Silver Lining.

here's never a day so sunny
But a little cloud appears;
There's never a life so nappy
But has had its time of tears;
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
When the stormy tempest clears.
There's never a garden growing
With roses in every plot;
There's never a heart so hardened
But it has one tender spot;
We have only to prune the border
To find the forget-me-not.
There's never a cup so pleasant
But has bitter with the sweet;
There's never a path so rugged
That bears not the prints of feet;
And we have a helper promised
For the trials we may meet.
There's never a sun that rises
But we know 'twill set at night;
The tints that gleam in the morning,
At evening are just as bright;
And the hour that is the sweetest
Is between the dark and light.
There's never a dream that's happy
But the waking makes us glad;
There's never a dream of sorrow
But the waking makes us glad;
We shall look some day with wonder
At the troubles we have had.
There's never a way so narrow
But the entrance is made straight;
There's always a guide to point us
To the "little wicket gate";
And the angels will be nearer
To a soul that is desolate.
There's never a heart so haughty
But will some day bow and kneel;
There's never a heart so wounded
That the Saviour cannot heal;
There's many a lowly forehead
That is bearing the hidden seal.
There's never a day so sunny
But a little cloud appears;
There's never a life so happy
But has had its time of tears;
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
When the stormy tempest clears.

Men Who Consult Spirits.

"Do you mean to say that George W. McCrary, the de facto Secretary of War, has consulted mediums to obtain spiritual communications?"
This question was put yesterday by a Sun reporter to Dr. J. V. Mansfield of 61 West Forty-second street, who testified in the Vanderbilt case as to alleged communications from the spirit world which he had obtained through a course of years for the Commodore.
"Certainly," answered Dr. Mansfield, "Mr. McCrary makes no secret of his visits. You would be surprised if I should tell you of the names of the persons who have consulted me in the 29 years that I have been a writing medium?"
"Have you any objection to naming a few of them?"
"None whatever; here are the books containing my records. There are the Lincolns. Mrs. Lincoln has been often to see me, and has received many messages from her husband. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, used to come, and his wife Mrs. Henrietta Bennett, was a firm believer. She was here many times. Ex Gov. N. P. Tallmadge of Wisconsin was a frequent visitor. John W. Edmonds used to get more satisfactory communications through me than through any other medium. I have also given communications from the spirit world to Ben Wade, Joshua R. Giddings and Vice-President Wilson."
"Was Mr. Wilson a believer?"
"Yes; sir; they found one of my communications in his pocket when he died."
"Have you any strong headed, practical business man on your list?"
"Oh, yes! There was Alvin Adams, the well-known member of the stock company that is known as Adams Express Company. Judge Silas M. Stilwell is another man. E. B. Ward, the Detroit millionaire, and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher."
"Any scientists?"
"Prof. Agassiz frequently came here."
"Do you mean to say that Prof. Agassiz came as a believer?"
"Well, he used to come here to investigate. I used to tell him he was like Boston now run—about half and half. He used to come with Prof. C. C. Felton. Prof. Bush used to come too—the Professor of Hebrew in the New York University."
"More of the living persons of note would make interesting reading."
"Yes; but people have a delicacy about having these matters brought up for public ridicule. You may put down Joe Jefferson as a firm believer, and a most enthusiastic one. There is no mistake about that. Then there are Grace Greenwood and Don Platt, Elder Evans of the Shakers, and Antoinette Doherty."
"Can you name any rich spiritualist in New York?"
"Yes; there is Dr. Henry J. Newton, who is said to be worth a million dollars. He is President of the Eclectic Medical College."
"Any other names of your visitors?"
"Here is that of John Pierpont, the poet, Robert Dale Owen, Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, William Coleman of London, Charles Sumner, Charlotte Cushman, the actress, Judge Carter of Ohio, Bishop Doane, J. C. Le Grand, Chief Justice of Maryland, Dr. Napoleon B. Wolfe of Cincinnati, Freeman, the artist and painter of the Royal family, the Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Glendy Burke of New Orleans, Prof. Huxley, and John Brown."
"Of Ossawatimie?"
"Yes, sir; the martyr, John Brown. He came to see me a few days only before he went South."
"Any others?"
"Yes, Judge Alexander M. Cassidy of Colorado, Judge H. E. Parsons of Ashabula."
"You did not mention any of these names on the witness stand?"
"No; they did not give me a chance; but I would have done so, and I would give them a communication from the spirit world if they should ask me again. I feel that I could do it on the witness stand, although it is very difficult to do it when there are so many rowdies around making a disturbance."
"How many spiritualists are there in the world?"
"About 43,000,000."

"Do you know any case but that of the Commodore in which the question of spiritualism has been raised?"
"Oh, yes; there was the very recent case of E. B. Ward of Detroit, who married a second wife, and left a fortune of \$6,000,000, mainly, to her, and cutting off the poor children with only a paltry \$100,000 or so apiece. He was always a pronounced spiritualist, and the children tried to take advantage of that fact to break the will, but they failed. My own father gave most of his property to one son, and Judge Edmonds left most of his to one daughter, but both wills were not attacked on the ground that they were made under spiritual influence."
Dr. Mansfield then volunteered a test of his powers, and undertook to get an answer from the spirit world to any question addressed to a dead person known to the inquirer—that is, he would give whatever answer the spirits directed without seeing the question. The first question was as follows:
To my Mother—Mrs. [correct name]: Please give me the name of my dead child.
Signed [Correct name.]
The answer produced, as the Doctor said, from the spirit world, was as follows:
My Dear Son—Thank you for this notice. I have long desired to speak with you, but the way was not open for me to do so. Your darling is safe, and will speak with you, would you allow it to do so? It will be far better for it to give that than for me to do so. My son, we do exist, conscious, individually, and under proper conditions talk with mortals as I now talk with you.
[Correct signature.]
The reporter objected that the spirit had not answered the question or even given the sex of the child.
Dr. Mansfield—I cannot help that; I write what the spirits send.
A Strange Presentiment.
A late number of the *Louisiana Journal* says: Ernest, a bright boy of seven years, oldest son of Mr. Samuel Templeton, a gatekeeper on the Prairieville gravel road, just below this city, met with an accident on Thursday of last week which resulted in his death soon afterward. About noon on that day he mounted a wagon loaded with wood, with the intention of unloading it. The lad seized a stick and was in the act of throwing it to the ground, when he lost his equilibrium and fell, head foremost, to earth. His cries brought his father to his assistance, who led him into the house. The boy did not seem to be much injured. He was conscious, explained to his father how he fell, pointed out his bruises, and conversed rationally for an hour, when he suddenly lost consciousness and remained in that condition until his death, which occurred about six hours after the accident.
The night preceding the above sad accident Mrs. Templeton, the mother of the child, had a strange presentiment of his death. Early in the evening, while the child was asleep, she approached his little bed, and looking earnestly into his face, burst into tears.
The grief of which she was overcome was intense and uncontrollable. It attracted her husband's attention, who inquired into its cause. "Samuel," the weeping mother answered, "don't think we will ever raise this child." "I can see no cause for your fears," replied the father, "the child is as healthy as can be."
But this answer did not satisfy the mother, for a dark cloud hung over her. Her heart beat rapidly and heavily. Strange shadows crossed her vision; an unspoken grief oppressed her; the presence of some horrible coming event cast a burden on her soul she scarce could bear.
At the usual hour the sobbing mother retired, but her rest was uneasy. Toward midnight she arose from her bed and again sought the couch of her boy, who slept the deep, sweet sleep of innocent childhood, all unconscious of the grief-stricken mother who bent over him, bathing his face with tears and kisses.
Mr. Templeton expostulated with his wife, and assured her that her fears were a mere whim, and begged her to calm the grief and go to sleep. But no sleep came to that mother's relief that night, and day broke to bring her no respite from the sad burden her bleeding heart bore. The slightest unusual noise about the house thrilled her with evil forebodings, and, thus the weary hours dragged on until the foreshadowed end came in the accident as above related.

American Girls in London.

A London correspondent writes: I give you my word the passion for marrying American girls has developed into a regular craze with the English nobility, like the rage for old blue, or for a chip of Cleopatra's needle. Formerly a man of high birth never dreamed of linking himself to a woman of rank less exalted than his own, and the rule still holds good in regard to English girls. But as regards "those beautiful Americans c'est toute autre chose." The best and richest and prettiest of them having no birth, of course birth is a matter quite out of the question. The American girls were never born; they grew!

I see very decided signs that this tendency on the part of the British nobility is to be fully exploited on the part of the American mamma. You would be surprised to see the number of Americans who have engaged rooms for the winter at the Langham and other London hotels. The thing is more unusual, because generally Americans who winter abroad go to Nice or Florence, or "do" Egypt. But now nothing can make them budge from London, and girls who on a former trip, hated the sight of London, and could not get out of the smoky old place fast enough, and on to Paris, now assure me that they think London the loveliest place in the world, just quite too nice for anything, and far superior to the continent in every respect, especially society.

The other day I was twirling over the

leaves of a stupid book so-called rhymes, written by an Englishman, and entitled "Edward VIII. or, The Coming King," when the following apostrophe to the varied charms of the American girls met my eye:
"American! You may say that her manners are free, that she brags, talks tall and bounces,
Yet all the sweet scents of her own bright savannas
Come out of her ribbons, her ringlets and fountains.
Say that her nice nasal tone's and offense or
The way that she flirts is a tempting of fate,
Well, then, go and dine, immaculate Conson,
Dine at the Langham at eight.
There you will find them all, dear country "cousins"
Outshining native-bred spouses and sisters
Flirting and eating, and chatting by dozens.
Their adjectives plain, their appetites—twisters.
Outre their dresses, outrageous, delightful,
Making our women folk wither with hate,
If you'd think all Bond street dowdy and frightful,
Dine at the Langham at eight."

Decorating Their Dead Foes.

The respect paid to courage by the warlike tribes of the Anglo-Indian border is strikingly illustrated by an episode of Napier's famous campaign in Scinde. A detachment had been sent against one of the bravest of the native tribes, almost every warrior of which bore the proof of his valor in the green thread tied around his wrist, a badge more prized by the "hill men" than the Cross of the Legion of Honor by a French soldier. In the course of the skirmishing that ensued, an English sergeant and eleven of his men, mistaking the orders given them, advanced up a narrow gully, where they suddenly found themselves confronted by more than 100 of the enemy. The gallant handful charged without a moment's hesitation and were slain to a man, after killing nearly thirty of their opponents. When the last Englishman had fallen, the old chief of the tribe, one of the most renowned warriors of Northern India, turned to his men, and said: "How say ye, my sons? were these Feringhees (Europeans) brave men?" "The bravest we have ever met," answered the mountaineers with one voice. "Then," cried the old man, taking the precious thread from his own wrist and fastening it to that of the dead sergeant, "bind the green thread upon them all, and not around one wrist only, but around both. Unbelievers though they may be, there are no braver souls in heaven; and it may be that when God sees how we have decorated them He will grudge such heroes to Shaitan (satan) and give them a place beside His throne."

KANSAS FARMS
AND
FREE HOMES

THE IMPROVED ARMOUR
Family Knitting Machine
KNITS A COMPLETE STOCKING
ANY SIZE.
Double-Striped MITTENS,
and a Great Variety of
FANCY WORK.
Price \$40.
But to introduce our machine into
all parts of the country, we have
determined to sell
Two Sample Machines only
in each county, for
\$19 Each.
The number will be limited, and
each sale at the low price is a step
to introduce the machine.
AGENTS
Order early, and secure one.
This machine was awarded 1st
Prize at New York and Ohio State
Fairs last year; also at other
County Fairs.
Address: ARMOUR KNITTING-MACHINE CO.,
Waterbury, New York.
Full instructions for operating accompany each
The ordering of two machines secures county agency

WELCH'S HOTEL,
DEADWOOD, BLACK HILLS
First Class in every particular. New and Elegantly Furnished.
CERTAINLY THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.
Headquarters for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota People.
E. WELCH & CO., Proprietors.
H. PEASE, Manager.

PARKIN & WHALEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION.
Dealers in
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE,
FRUITS, & C.
BISMARCK, D. T.

PIANOS!
ORGANS!
SHEET MUSIC.
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, BANJOS, and everything in the Music line.
The Only Wholesale Music House in Minnesota.
DYER & HOWARD
96 East Third St. ST. PAUL.
7 Octave, Latest Improved, Warranted Five Years, for \$250. Sold on easy monthly payments.
The Celebrated
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
In the finest cases ever put on the market. Sold on low prices or Rented until the rent pays.
CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

CATARRH
Of Ten Years' Duration. The Discharges Thick, Bloody, and of Foul Odor. Senses of Smell and Taste Wholly Gone. Entirely Cured by
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I feel compelled to acknowledge to you the great benefit SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE has been to me. For ten years I have been afflicted with this loathsome disease, and especially in the winter time has it been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my presence in a room with others was very offensive to them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of taste and smell, which were wholly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved.
MELBOURNE H. FORD,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 5, 1878.
LATER.
Gentlemen: The package of SANFORD'S CURE arrived here to-day. I don't know what should have done if I had not been for this remedy. I have tried Nasal Douche and everything else, and although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste and smell until I tried SANFORD'S CURE. I can refer any one you choose to me and will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me.
MELBOURNE H. FORD,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 15, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
Not only promptly arrests the corroding discharges in Catarrh, but by sympathetic action, it restores to sound health all the organs of the head that have become affected by it, and exhibit any of the following affections:
Defective Eyesight, Inflamed and Watery Eyes, Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Faints in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of Taste and Smell, Prostration of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Putrid Sore Throat, Tickling or Itching Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs.
Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhalant Tube, with full and carefully prepared directions for use in all cases. Price, \$1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States. W. E. & P. POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS
AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with a highly Medicated Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the treatment of Rheumatism, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plaster in a whole year. They do not pain, but cure. They
Relieve Affections of the Chest.
Relieve Affections of the Lungs.
Relieve Affections of the Heart.
Relieve Affections of the Liver.
Relieve Affections of the Spleen.
Relieve Affections of the Kidneys.
Relieve Affections of the Bladder.
Relieve Affections of the Nerves.
Relieve Affections of the Muscles.
Relieve Affections of the Joints.
Relieve Affections of the Bones.
Relieve Affections of the Sinews.

No matter what may be the extent of your suffering, try one of these Plasters. Relief is instantaneous, a fact supported by hundreds of testimonials in our possession. Bear in mind that these Plasters are never resold in any form, and that combinations of gums and essences of plants and shrubs are here united with Electricity to form a curative Plaster, in soothing, healing, and strengthening properties far superior to all other Plasters heretofore in use as the scientific physicians are to the horse-leech.

Price, 25 Cents.
Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

DO NOT FAIL
to send for our Catalogue. It contains prices and descriptions of most every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of any article for Personal or Family or Retail Trade use. We have done a large trade the past season in the remote parts of the Territories, and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of the purchaser, many claiming to have made a saving of 25 per cent. We mail these CATALOGUES TO ANY ADDRESS, FREE, UPON APPLICATION. We sell our goods at a marked and wholesale price in quantities to suit. Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original General Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
20 Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, 10c. Outfit, 10c. TURNER CARD CO., Ashland, Mass.

ST. PAUL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
CHAS. F. Feasby, Manager, JOHN W. L. Fickling, Editor.
DEADWOOD LYONS & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Old Bourbons and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 98 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 5-5
CROCKERY & LARKIN—Importers and Dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
CAMPBELL BURBANK & CO.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 59 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
ISAACS—Manufacturer and Jobber in Cigars, 133 Jackson Street, opposite Auerbach, Finch Culbertson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Metropolitan Hotel,
St. Paul, Minn.
TERMS \$3.00 PER DAY.
Army Headquarters.
T. S. WHITE, LANE K. STONE, H. W. STONE.
White, Stone & Co.,
JOBBER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PAPER.
57 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Mail Orders receive prompt attention and prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the West.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIR,
MERCHANT TAILORS!
The Latest
BEST OF STYLES.

This House has a large and complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres always on hand, and will be to the interest of the buyer to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
NO. 52 JACKSON STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
CLARK HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Ave., two blocks from the Academy of Music. Only first class Two Dollar House. New, Elegantly furnished, and situated in the finest portion of the City.

JOHN C. OSWALD,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
No. 17 Washington Av., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northern Pacific R. R.
1878 Summer Arrangement. 1878.
TAKE THE
Custer Route
TO THE
BLACK HILLS.
Thro' Express Trains
FROM
ST. PAUL to BISMARCK,
DAILY.

Making close connections at ST. PAUL with trains from CHICAGO and all points south.
No Delay! Continuous Run!
Connects at St. Paul with all trains East and South; at Minneapolis with all trains from that city; at St. Cloud with all trains for Melrose and the Sank Valley; at Brainerd all trains make close connections to and from Duluth and to and from the West and South.
Close connection with Lake Steamers at Duluth. St. Paul trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's, Fort Garry and the British Possessions, via steamers of Red River Transportation Co., at McLeod, Minn., and Fargo, D. T., with steamers for Fort Garry, Pembina, and all points on the Red River; at Bismarck with steamers to all points north and south on the Missouri River, including Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Carroll, Helena, Benton, and other points in Montana; also with N. W. Stage and Express Co. line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.
Dated April 7, 1878.

H. E. SARGENT,
General Manager, St. Paul.
G. G. SANBORN H. A. TOWNE,
Gen'l Frt and Ticket Agt., Superintendent,
St. Paul. Brainerd.

CHICAGO,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST
Best ROUTE from
St. Paul to Chicago.

It traverses a finer country, with grander scenery, and connects more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern Line.
It is the ONLY THROUGH LINE VIA MILWAUKEE, the Commercial Metropolis of Wisconsin.
It is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same Depot in Chicago, with any of the great Eastern or Southern Lines, and is the most conveniently located with reference to any depot, hotel or place of business in that city.
It is the only line running its own Palace Sleeping Cars from the Northwest into Chicago, or from Chicago to the Northwest.
It is the ONLY LINE using the WESTINGHOUSE IMPROVED AUTOMATIC AIR BRAKE, and the said Brake is on all Passenger Trains.
It uses the Miller Patent Platform and Coupler. It has a perfect steel rail track, thoroughly ballasted.
It makes sure connections in Chicago with all roads running East, South and West, and with Central of Iowa, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, for St. Louis, Texas and Kansas Points; and makes close connections at St. Paul with Northern Pacific trains.
Trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago are good either via Hastings, Red Wing, Winona, Le Crosse, (the famed Mississippi River Division), Sparta, Kilbourn, Watertown, or via Owatonna, Faribault, Austin, McGregor, Prairie du Chien and Madison.
ST. PAUL DEPOT, corner Jackson Street and Levee. CITY OFFICE, 118 East Third Street, corner Jackson street.
J. A. CHANDLER, CHAS. THOMPSON,
General Agent, Ticket Agent.
WM. G. SWAN, A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen. Freight Agt., Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
JOHN DAVIDSON,
Ticket Agent, Bismarck, D. T.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1879.

MASONIC. The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. JOSEPH HARRIS, W. M. EMERSON, Sec.

I. O. O. F. The regular meeting of Maudan Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. M. CARNAHAN, N. G. LOUIS HECHLER, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, B. D. Director. Services at the brick school house every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

Arrival and Departure of Mails. On the North Pacific to and from the east arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; depart Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock. Leave for Forts Stephenson, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m. Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m. Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P. M. Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. On Sundays from 7 to 9:30 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m.

Weekly Weather Report. BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 18, 1879.

Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
30.36	19.75	29.96
Barometer.	30	29.96
Thermometer.	100	91
Humidity, (Rel.)	100	67
Wind's velocity.	23	0
Wind's prevalent direction.	East.	
Winds, total movement.	163 miles.	
Total amount of rain or melted snow.	6.13 inch.	
Barometer.	1	
Barometer.	1	

Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

On Signal Corps U. S. A. Ob. C. CRAMER.

U. S. Mil. Tel. Station.

HASH. D. W. Miller, of Fargo, is spending a few days in the city. Joe Hamaker, a Chicago traveling man, was in the city last week. John Davidson, to bed, is registered at the Sheridan House, Tuesday. The ice crop is good this season and the river is covered with harvesters. Chas. Devereaux, of Fort Buford, is at Fort Lincoln attending the court martial. N. L. Witcher and son, of Deadwood, arrived at the Sheridan yesterday, on their way east. F. P. Eulank, of Fort Buford arrived in the city on Tuesday, and left for the east Wednesday morning. Howard Lambert, Fort Keogh mail carrier, had his face frozen badly on his outgoing trip last week. Dr. H. R. Porter, summoned as a witness before the Reao inquiry at Chicago, will be home this week. C. H. Harris, of Deadwood, arrived from the Hill's Monday morning and left for the east Wednesday morning. W. S. Fanshawe, post trader at Camp Ruhlen, left for his home Thursday, after a week's sojourn in this city. R. Wren, and Jno. H. Curran, of Deadwood, arrived from the east Thursday, and left for home by stage Friday. J. A. Campbell and Theo. Borup, post traders at Fort Custer, went east Wednesday morning for a brief visit. O. C. Greene, superintendent of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, was in the city Thursday on business. "Fluty" Edwards, of the Fargo Republic, is sick and it is observed by that fact that he is recovering slowly. James Leighton, of the firm of Leighton & Jordan, post traders at Fort Buford, was in the city last week and went east Friday. F. H. Gray, of Yankton, clerk of the Steamer Sherman, returned to this city last week where he will remain during the season. Lieut. R. T. Jacob Jr., Nelson Bronson and J. F. Munson arrived from Fort Buford Monday to attend the court martial at Fort Lincoln. Wm. Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in the city Saturday, leaving for Fort A. Lincoln yesterday, to the intense delight of the "boys in blue." Col. E. H. Bly, proprietor of the Sheridan House who has spent nearly three weeks in this city, returned to his home in Deadwood, Friday. Foster, of the Jamestown Alert, has been appointed to some office in the Territorial Legislature, and has gone to Yankton to attend to his duties. General Stungis, wife and daughter were registered at the Sheridan House, Tuesday. Mrs. Stungis and daughter left for the east on Wednesday's train. Lieut. Edmunds, of Camp Ruhlen, who has been on witness duty at Fort Lincoln, for the past ten days, returned to his post by stage on Thursday. Indian Inspector Hammond and two servants arrived at the Sheridan House Saturday night and left for Lead City by stage Sunday morning. Wm. Selbie, agent for the Northwestern Stage and Transportation Company, at Deadwood, was in the city last week, returning to his post Thursday. The announcement, made last night at the church that the services of the Methodist church would be removed to the City Hall is hereby, for the present, revoked. L. F. Whitbeck, the lively newspaper correspondent of the Hills, has bought the Deadwood Enterprise. Whitbeck will give Deadwood what it never had before, a little newspaper enterprise and snap. H. A. Towne, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific road was in the city last week. He asserts that the extension of the road is certain and that an engine will cross over the river on the ice soon. He was accompanied by his wife. Bismarck, with a population of 1,500, has done a business this year of nearly \$2,000,000. This is the place where they

raise a good crop of potatoes with but one rain in three months, and grow parsnips thirty-five inches long, and leave the top roots in the ground at that. Northern Pacific Farmer. S. H. Emmerson, manager of the Sheridan house, returned to this city Saturday evening, looking as pleasant as ever. His extreme bashfulness will not admit of his wife's company at the table for a few days. Mr. Emerson went as far east as Boston. E. F. Warner, of Dakota City, Neb., who has been at Buford for the past few weeks, in the capacity of prosecuting attorney for the government, arrived in the city Tuesday and left for the east Wednesday. Mr. Warner succeeded in finding all the guilty parties connected with the burning of the government hay a short time since, and upon arriving at this city was agreeably surprised to learn that he had been elected to the state legislature. Ambitious mammas in the East have established the fashion of bringing forward their young and beautiful daughters and letting them beg for kisses from eminent men, and the lips of a youthful New York belle are said to be an osculatory album upon which are impressed the caresses of a number of heroes, from Grant down to Alexis. Perhaps some of the young ladies of Northern Dakota are afflicted with the same aspirations; in which event it might be observed that the editor of THE TRIBUNE has fixed office hours, running from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. Now is the time to form clubs. Lasting. So lasting is the odor of Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Yang-Yang, Thibet Musk, Alibi, Bouquet, and other scents, that a handkerchief being perfumed with them, will still retain the odor after being washed. No one who has used Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes can have failed to notice their rich, fresh fragrance. Sold by W. A. Holmenback. Letter List. List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Office for the week ending, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879: Bishop Chas. Briggs, E. E. Baldwin Jas B Bush Thomas Davidson James Daay Bernhard Eastwood Geo 3 Farrell Belle Frankenberg Henry Foulk Wm 3 Gardner Wm 3 Hannigan James Livingston Mr (black-Wegenke Anton smith) If the above letters are not called for in Thirty Days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington. Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised Letters," and give date of list. C. A. LORNBERRY, P. M. Grand Raffle and Supper. A grand Raffle, Ball and Supper will be given by Mrs. B. Alexander at Champion Hall, Bismarck, D. T., Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at which a solid Gold Stem Winder and Settee, a fine movement Hunting Case Watch will be raffled, also a solid gold gentleman's Chain. Tickets admitting to the raffle, ball and Supper \$2.00. The Fort Lincoln Band will furnish the music and a good time is expected. No disorderly characters will be admitted in the hall. Busses will run from the Fort every two hours after 8 o'clock. Notice to Tax Payers. There will be a 10 per cent penalty added on and after January 1st, 1879, on all taxes now due. St. W. B. WATSON, Treasurer. To Let. A house to let or for sale. Enquire at FISHER'S, corner Third and Meigs Streets. A Bargain. 320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House, at ten dollars per acre. GEO. W. SWEET. Money to Loan. On Real Estate or approved collateral. GEO. P. BLANNERY. Messrs. Hare & Elder have the best lunch counter west of St. Paul. Money to Loan. Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers. M. P. SLATTERY, 12nd St. Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. Sewing Machines at FISHER'S for \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 to \$75. Mince Meat at Bragg's. 31-33 To Rent. A wheelwright shop adjoining the new blacksmith shop of Cyrus Livingston, on Fifth street. Parties desiring such an institution in so favorable a location, will do well to apply to Mr. Livingston, immediately. 31-17 Notice. The public is hereby cautioned against paying anyone on our account unless presented with a written order from us. 31-26 McLEAN & MACNIDER. Pure Flour. The very best brands of White Flour constantly on hand at Parkin & Whalen's. Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING. Parkin & Whalen are the only authorized agents of France's celebrated Flour in this city. Oysters in every style at Hare & Elder's. Take the side entrance. Bragg's Old Reliable. Montana Market is packed full of choice Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Canned Goods, &c., which are sold as cheap as the cheapest. 31-34 Lots for sale on time. FLANNERY & WETHERBY. 25th Wood, Wood. Three to five cords of wood will get a good Sewing Machine at FISHER'S. 31-34 Cor Third and Meigs Sts. Notice. Office A. A. Q. M. Fort A. LINCOLN, D. T., December 21, 1878. There will be sold at auction at this office on Wednesday, January 22, 1879, Six (6) Condemned Government Horses and some unseizable Quartermaster's Stores. CHAS. A. VARNUM, First Lieut. and R. Q. M. 7th Cav. A. A. Q. M. 31-34 Token of Respect. Among the nations of antiquity, an offering of perfumes was regarded as a token of the most profound respect and homage. At the present time, a present of a box of Dr. Price's exquisite odors, would not only be regarded as a token of respect, but enjoyed, to the last drop, with the greatest pleasure. Sold by W. A. Holmenback. Head light oil, adapted for illuminating purposes, for sale at reasonable prices by C. HARNOIS. New Blacksmith Shop. Cyrus Livingston has opened a new blacksmith shop on Fifth street, and is prepared to do all

kinds of work in his line of business. He has fitted up his establishment in such a manner as to enable him to do work quickly and at the lowest expense to his patrons. 31-35 Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING. Buckwheat Cakes. No need of a scarcity of this delicious fruit, as long as you can get good flour at Parkin & Whalen's store. Illuminating head light oil 175 fire test, for sale by C. HARNOIS. Wanted. Six copies of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE of date of October 16th, 1878, for which 20 cents per copy will be paid, upon their delivery to this office. 26 City Map. New Maps of the City of Bismarck, with all the new additions, for sale at the office of Flannery & Wetherby. Restaurant and Bakery. Main Street, Between Second and Third Streets Bismarck, D. T. Brasseur & Barry, proprietors. Pastry supplied for balls or other parties on short notice. Special attention to family orders. Meals at all hours. Oysters, game, &c. To be or not to be, that is the great problem before the people of Bismarck, and when in future years the self-made men low struggling along unnoticed by the outside world, are asked what gave them the strength and courage to persevere and win, it will be in the early and constant use of the Belle of Moorhead Flour. For sale by all grocers. 58 Proposals for Army Transportation. OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., December 28th, 1878. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions and requirements, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 10th day of February, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the transportation of military supplies, etc., on the following route: in the Department of Dakota, during the year commencing April 1st, 1879, and ending March 31st, 1880. 1—WAGON TRANSPORTATION from and to stations in the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted December 17th, 1878. 2—ROUTE IN MONTANA. Wagon Transportation from said to stations in the Territory of Montana, etc., in accordance with conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted December 17th, 1878. 3—ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, between Yankton, D. T., and Fort Benton, M. T., and posts or stations on the Missouri river, between said places, from the 20th of March to the 31st of October, 1879; and from Yankton and Bismarck, D. T., through to Fort Keogh and Big Horn depot, M. T., and between Fort Keogh and Big Horn depot on the Yellowstone river, from and between May 1st and August 31st, 1879, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted December 17th, 1878. Proposals for this route should specify a rate per mile for each officer, enlisted man or employee and animal, and for 100 pounds per 100 miles for military stores and supplies for the whole route. No rates varying with the distance will be entertained. 4—FERRIERE between Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and Bismarck, D. T., and between said Fort and Ferry Landing opposite thereto, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted December 17th, 1878. Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000), executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons, certified as fully responsible by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, within sixty days, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by him in the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, except for the ferrage, in which case a bond for \$3,000 must accompany the bid. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Moreover, no bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present in person or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects if awarded to him. In the case of river transportation bidders must submit a list of boats, giving name, tonnage, age, etc., with which they expect to perform the service. Blanks for proposals and forms of contract and table of distances; also a statement of shipments made on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers during the season of 1878, which will be taken as the basis in determining the lowest bid received under this advertisement, may be had by application to the office, or to the office of the Quartermaster Department at Chicago, Illinois; Saint Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Neb.; Bismarck, D. T.; Yankton, D. T., or Helena, M. T. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Transportation on Route in Minnesota and Dakota," "Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, 33-39 Chief Quartermaster. EMANUEL C. BROHOLM, BOOTS AND SHOES, Fourth Street, opposite Bismarck Hotel. Fine Custom Work made to Order in all the latest styles and warranted. Use the best of stock in all custom work. A specially made of Neat Repairing. My motto is "Good Work at fair prices. 12m1 The Knitter. Is the ONLY Machine THAT CAN KNIT ALL SIZES OF WORK and narrow and widen it; that can Shape and Complete (without hand-finishing) SEAMLESS HOSIERY, GLOVES and MITTENS, or KNIT THEM IN ALL SIZES. Women can make \$5.00 a day with it. Agents WANTED. Send your address on a postal card to WOODHEAD, the Knitting Machine Agent, 358 W. Madison St., Chicago. Tell him where you saw this notice and he will send you circulars, samples of work, etc., free. 31

New Goods Just Received

AT

DAN. EISENBERG'S,

Bismarck, - - - Dakota,

Who is just opening the largest stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Etc,

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

European Steamship AGENCY. CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS BOOKED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE. DRAFTS FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES. LOUIS M. MELVIN, Agent, BISMARCK, D. T. Office at George Peoples' Hardware Store. Pelton & Pomeroy, 152 State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Dealers in PIANOS. The celebrated Hazelton Upright and the Mathushek Pianos a specialty. 31 GEO. G. GIBBS & CO., Pioneer BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP, Corner Third and Thayer Streets, BISMARCK, D. T. JOHN MASON, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGAR'S AND BILLIARDS, AT THE OLD STAND, MOORHEAD, MINN. Headquarters for Army and Missouri River People. NORTH STAR CIGAR FACTORY, Bismarck, D. T. Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, and dealer in imported Cigars, Fine Tobaccoes, Smokers' Goods, &c. A fine assortment of the best Fine Cigs. CLUM EMMONS, Proprietor. RACKER BROS. HARNESS MAKERS & SADDLERS. Dealers in Collars, Whips, Lashes, Brushes, Combs, &c. (OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE. Strict Attention to Order by Mail. J. C. CADY, FURNITURE AND CABINET. Furniture, Brackets, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Fine Chromos, Engravings, etc. Furniture neatly repaired and all kinds of work made to order. General agent for Silver Reed Organ, Third St., second door north of Merchants Hotel. W. M. CLITSCHKA—Groceries and Provision. Flour, Feed, &c. Agent for Minneapolis, So., Main St opposite post office.

